THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

OUR original intention was to have been silent on this subject. It lay, as we thought, quite out of our beat. Devoted neither to theological nor sectarian objects, we looked at "The Evangelical Alliance" as a project with which we might be excused for determining not to meddle. We could not commend it—we had no wish to denounce it. We were quite willing that it should stand or fall upon its own merits, without any interposition of ours. Now, however, that the celebrated conference has closed, and we have seen both what the Alliance proposes to be and to do, we feel justified in complying with the wishes of many of our readers, by giving, in few words, our opinion of its constitution, objects, and proposed proceedings.

We certainly do not think with Sir Culling Eardley Smith, that, in respect of importance, no such assembly has been gathered together since the opening of the Christian era. On the contrary, we really fail to discover any one mark which stamps it either as intrinsically great, or as likely to influence, to any considerable extent, the destinies of the church. A number of individuals—upwards, we believe, of a thousand—chiefly ministers, many of whom had received an express invitation, some of whom were present rather to observe, than to take part in, the proceedings of the body, all of whom were agreed on certain theological tenets, were gathered together, and having remained together for some days, agreed to differ, where differ they must, without denying each other's Christianity. Practically, we can make nothing out of it but this. Setting aside all the romance of the meeting—and much of its spirit was that of pure romance—we find in it nothing remarkable. Brethren from distant parts, brethren of different denominations, brethren both cleric and lay, have often met upon the same spot before this—have exchanged fraternal greeting—have recognised the right in each other to private judgment and the liberty of prophesying—and have united in carrying out some object held desirable by all in common. They may not have wondered so much at the feat they had accomplished—nor talked so loudly of it as an infallible sign of the divine presence—nor have exhibited, with so theatrical an effect, the love which, notwithstanding, they silently cherished; but the mere assembling, agreement, and communion, of a thousand Christians of different names, and from different countries, in one time, at one place, and for one object, is not surely "a new thing under the sun."

The object of the "Evangelical Alliance" is one which we cannot approve. It presents itself to our apprehension as a curious, and rather mournful mistake. An organisation intended to *do* something, we can understand—but an organisation the chief end of which is to *be*, strikes us as a terrible waste of means. But our objection goes much deeper than this. Love to the brethren is unquestionably a Christian virtue of no inferior order—and, as it spontaneously beams forth from the church of Christ, we are taught to expect, will do much to inspire an unbelieving world with faith in the religion of Jesus. But this is true more or less of every religious affection. Humility is also a grace of Christian discipleship. Imagine, now, an organisation got up to impress the outer world with the belief that Christians are humble. If it be so, will not the humility be best seen and appreciated, the less ostentatiously it is *displayed*. If there be true Christian love in the church, it will make itself felt. In all the more retired and private walks of life, it will diffuse its odour, until the common atmosphere becomes fragrant with its influence. If it needs a special organisation to beget it, or to exhibit it—if it must be brought upon a public stage—if there is a needs be for thus addressing society, "See how we Christians love one another"—we fear society will be very apt to regard it as a thing got up for scenic effect. We have a very natural suspicion of all preconcerted effusions of feeling—nor can we say that the suspicion has been dispelled, or even weakened, by the proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance. "Methinks the lady doth protest *too* much." Deep emotion does not ordinarily embody itself in extravagant declamation. Much of the speaking, the reports of which we have been able to get through, with which Exeter-hall has of late resounded, has a tone of artificial excitement, and savours more strongly of animal than of spiritual religion. We aim these remarks at no individual—and we regard the evil of which we speak as the necessary consequence of formally organising a body with a view chiefly to a striking development of an emotion of the heart.

Neither can we express any high admiration of the constitution of an alliance, designed to promote evangelical union, which would exclude such men as John Foster and Joseph Sturge, and admit the slaveholders of the southern states of America. An organisation, the object of which is *to be* rather than *to do*, since it cannot unite in action, must concur in creed. Well! the necessity having been admitted, one might naturally have supposed that men anxious to demonstrate to the world the practical unity of the church, would constitute a creed broad enough, at least, to admit all who profess to receive the essential doctrines of Christianity. The supposition, however, turns out to be quite beside the mark. The Alliance purposely excludes whole sections of disciples, whom, nevertheless, it admits to belong to the church of Christ. The divine institution of the Christian ministry, the continued obligation of the ordinances of baptism and the Lord's supper, the eternity of future punishments, and two or three other dogmas respecting which it is agreed on all hands that belief does not necessarily affect character, are tacked on to a creed which asserts the right of private judgment, not to subserve the avowed object of the organisation, but to answer temporary ends, and we are bound to add, soothe sectarian jealousies. A society, the formal constitution of which is so manifestly at variance with its professed aim, cannot command public respect. It offers, at starting, gratuitous injury—we will not say, insult—to our understanding.

The mode in which the question of slavery is dealt with by the Alliance is truly disreputable — and will, of course, eventually shake the confederation to pieces. The liberality which could not be extended to opinions, was, after a struggle, accorded to practice. Men may not believe as they like, and join the Evangelical Alliance—but they may do as they like. We can hardly trust ourselves to comment on this feature of the affair. We shall therefore borrow the language of the *Inquirer*, lest indignation should get the mastery of our own pen, and drive us to the utterance of unpleasant words:—

"The question merges in that whether slavery is or is not *a crime*—whether it is or is not consistent with Christianity—with its precepts fairly applied, its spirit properly carried out. The Evangelical Alliance professes to be an assembly of Christians. Had any notorious criminal, or profligate, presented himself for admission, he would unquestionably have been told that he had no business there, although the rules contained no specific reference to his conduct; what is contended is, simply, that no offence against Christian morals is more certain than slave holding—that the encouragement or indulgence of no crime is more injurious to Christianity than that of slave-holding; and, therefore, that a Christian assembly, which saw any danger of slave-holders or their friends intruding into it, is bound to take measures for keeping itself uncontaminated.

"We regret to be called upon to give the opinion that the resolution first sanctioned by the Evangelical Alliance in relation to slavery, namely, the words—"And in respect especially to the system of slavery, and every other form of oppression in any country, the Alliance are unanimous in deploring them, as in many ways obstructing the progress of the gospel; and express their confidence that no branch will admit to membership slaveholders, who, by their own fault, continue in that position, retaining their fellow-men in slavery from regard to their own interests"—can be accounted no better than a mean compromise, and an unprincipled suppression of the truth upon the subject; and that the withdrawal of even this, when found to be offensive to the Americans, was a sacrifice of the moral influence of Christianity to a show of union, for which no justification can possibly be offered."

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

(From the *Patriot*.)

On Saturday, our readers are aware, a resolution, deprecating, among other social evils, the system of slavery, in very mild and guarded terms, brought up by the select committee, who had been occupied the whole day in coming to an agreement upon the subject, was adopted by the Conference; and the supposed happy settlement, or rather evasion of the difficulty, was regarded as the triumph of sagacity, and a special answer to the prayer for Divine direction. But, as we anticipated, on Monday, this very debateable compromise was found to be the reverse of satisfactory to any party. The Americans in the Conference refused to concede an inch; and a motion having been made that the clause of the resolution relating to slavery be rescinded, the whole matter was referred back for re-consideration to a large committee. On Tuesday, on the recommendation of this committee, the rescinding of the clause was moved, and, after a long and very earnest discussion, carried by a majority.

The American brethren had indeed reason to complain, that the document of invitation sent out by the Liverpool Conference contained no allusion to the subject of slavery. It was not till their arrival in London, that their attention was directed to the minute respecting slave-holding adopted at the Birmingham Aggregate Meeting, declaring that "invitations ought not to be sent to individuals who, whether by their own fault or otherwise, may be in the unhappy position of holding their fellow-men as slaves." The resolutions of "the London Division," directing special attention to this minute, the American remonstrants regard as "highly objectionable," as being "irrelevant to the matter in hand," as coming *too late*, as "offensive to us Americans," and as "calculated to wound the feelings of unoffending Christian brethren in the slaveholding states, and to retard the abolition of slavery." The force of this protest is, however, not a mite weakened by the conduct of those American gentlemen in bringing forward an additional article, which formed no part of the original doctrinal basis, and insisting upon its adoption, for purposes certainly not contemplated by the Alliance. We have not the slightest doubt that these gentlemen came over to this country fully aware that the subject of slaveholding would be mooted, and determined to turn the Alliance to good account. But what must we think of the foresight of those who sent out the invitation to America, suppressing all allusion to a subject in which the Christian public in this country take so deep an interest? Possibly it was hoped that the resolution of March 31st might be in time to repair the mischief, or to save the good faith of the Liverpool Conference from impeachment. As it is, the result is most unfortunate. The Alliance has been compelled to retract its condemnation of slavery, and to refer the whole subject of the admission of members to a future meeting of the Alliance, to be held at such time and place as may be agreed upon hereafter, leaving the American branch to admit or exclude slaveholders, as they may think proper, and the British to consider and determine, in the meantime, whether they can concede the point.

A protest by Mr. A. King, Independent minister, of Cork, and a protest and explanatory statement of the American delegates, against the resolution with respect to slavery adopted on Saturday week, and subsequently rescinded, have been made public. We subjoin the 4th and 5th reasons given by Mr. King for dissenting from the resolution:—

4. Because it fails to secure that unanimity for which it was proposed, and virtually breaks up the Alliance, as *several of the members, most interested in it, protested against it, and refused to be bound by its provisions.*

5. Because, taken in connexion with other propositions already adopted by this Conference, it constitutes the Evangelical Alliance *so as, practically, to exclude conscientious and godly men, who have been living martyrs to the cause of freedom*, and *actually to admit slaveholders, who may choose to affirm that their sin in holding their fellow-men in bondage is not their own fault, or for their own advantage.*

The explanatory statement, signed by thirty-two American delegates, including the names of Mr. Kirk, Dr. Patton, Dr. Baird, Professor Olin, Professor Emory and Dr. Smyth; the latter of whom is understood to be a slaveholder, or, at least, to have slaves in his house, of whose services he avails himself, but whom he represents to be not his, but his father-in-law's; details the facts relative to their invitation, the substance of which is given in the article quoted above, declares the Birmingham resolution "calculated to wound the feelings of unoffending Christian brethren in the slaveholding states, and to retard the abolition of slavery;" and concludes with the following remarks on the position of Christian slaveholders in the United States:—

It is well known to us, that many Christian slaveholders are, in their principles and feelings, entirely opposed to slavery, and are prepared to make *all the efforts and sacrifices in their power* for the removal of the evil, AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE. But it ought to be known to our European brethren, that slavery cannot at once be abolished in any state of the American Union, except by the Legislature of that state; that the citizens of non-slaveholding states can only act on the subject by moral influence, and that this influence is to be exerted chiefly on and through Christians in the slaveholding community. It is because we have great confidence in the piety and intelligence, and in the constantly-increasing number of godly men in the slaveholding states, that we look with increasing hope to the entire removal of American slavery. We deeply sympathise with these brethren under the heavy responsibilities they are called to bear. Our duty, no less than our Christian affection, *impels*

us to maintain intimate relations with them, and we could not, without a grievous offence against the best hopes of religion and humanity in the south, as well as against our own consciences, *consent to any action which would imply a want of Christian confidence in them, or which might endanger our amicable and fraternal relations with this portion of the American church.*

The Alliance was formally dissolved on Wednesday. It has been resolved that the proceedings of the Conference shall be published in the English and Latin languages. District organisations are to be established in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the United States of America, France, Belgium, and French Switzerland, North and South Germany, German Switzerland, British North America, the West Indies. Additional district organisations to be from time to time recognised as such by the concurrence of any three previously existing branches.

By way of correction of what appeared in our last number we may mention, that the names of the mover and seconder of the amendment on the motion relative to slavery, on Saturday week, were Mr. Isaac Nelson, and J. Slandfield, Esq., both of Belfast.

THE CHURCH OF THE ARISTOCRACY.

DISTRIBUTION OF PATRONAGE BY CABINET MINISTERS.

A Lichfield correspondent of the *Examiner*, who signs "A Master Extra in Chancery," writes as follows:—

The recent *éclaircissement* of the ex-Ministers Lords Lyndhurst and Ripon reminds me of an ecclesiastical passage in the life of the ex-Premier. There was a little living in Warwickshire, by name Austrey, in the gift of the Crown, worth about £300 a year. It became vacant, in 1844, by the sudden death of the benevolent pastor, the late Roger Bass, being the second vacancy within a few years. It so happened that the Chaplain of the Union Workhouse of this place was induced to make known to Sir Robert Peel his pretensions, I will not say his claims, to the appointment. He had been about thirty years in the Church, had occasionally officiated at Drayton, the residence of Sir Robert, from whom he had received much hospitality and kindness; had been nine years curate of the parish of Austrey, where his father, a hale gentleman farmer passing eighty years, had a considerable estate (though not like Lord Ripon, all the land except the glebe), and the moiety (which Lord Ripon had not) of the great tithes, to which let me add—I know not whether it goes for aught in these matters—during his nine years' curacy he had not made a single enemy or heard a word of reproach, and having before and since lived always with his father (an only child), hard by this Cathedral city, he was known to all the country round as a man of unspotted reputation, inoffensive habits, and goodness of heart. He addressed Sir Robert on the subject, and received the following reply:—

"*Whitehall, April* 16, 1844.

"Sir Robert Peel presents his compliments to Mr. ——, and must beg leave to refer him to the Lord Chancellor on the subject on which he has addressed Sir Robert Peel. Sir Robert Peel has already declined, in several instances, to interfere with the Lord Chancellor's discretion in respect to the nomination to the living of Austrey."

Our reverend friend, on this suggestion, recapitulated to the Lord Chancellor the circumstances which induced him to so bold an application, and he received the following reply:—

"The Lord Chancellor's secretary is desired to acknowledge his lordship's receipt of Mr. ——'s letter respecting the living of Austrey, and to say that, in consequence of the peculiar circumstances of the living, he has appointed Mr. Dyott to it, at the recommendation of Sir R. Peel.

"*May* 24."

It was not until late in the last year that our simple-hearted friend took the liberty of drawing the right honourable baronet's attention to this apparent discrepancy, and was soon after favoured with the following satisfactory explanation:—

"*Whitehall, 7th November*, 1845.

"Sir Robert Peel presents his compliments to Mr. ——, and begs leave to inform him, that Sir Robert Peel can give him no expectations of preferment in the Church. The letters of which Mr. —— has transmitted copies are perfectly consistent.

"When Mr. —— applied to Sir Robert Peel, he declined interfering in Mr. ——'s behalf with the Lord Chancellor in respect to the living of Austrey, and has declined such interference in all other similar cases, which had at that time been brought before him. Subsequently, hearing that Mr. Dyott was a candidate for the living, and there being peculiar circumstances as referred to by the Lord Chancellor, which made Mr. Dyott's nomination desirable and advantageous for the parish, Sir Robert Peel stated these circumstances to the Lord Chancellor, and he has the satisfaction of feeling that Mr. Dyott's conduct and his extreme liberality towards the parish have justified his recommendations."

What were the "peculiar circumstances" has not transpired—unless it may be—but this is a monstrous imputation on the immaculate ex-keeper of the Queen's conscience, and the conscientious man of "feeling" who interfered with his "discretion"—I was going to say, that the Mr. Dyott is brother of a Captain Dyott, a thick and thin applauder of Sir Robert until the recent *bouleversement*, and an unsuccessful candidate at the South Staffordshire and Lichfield elections, at one of which, if not both, the right honourable baronet contributed a handsome sum "with extreme liberality" towards the Captain's expenses. But it is very wrong in one who lives in a Cathedral city to imagine the shadow of a connexion between the cure of souls and the parliamentary register.

The above is a pretty fair specimen of the working of this unchristian system of patronage in the State Church. The *Standard* furnishes a still more glaring proof of the bondage in which the clergy are held, and of their utter dependence on their aristocratic patrons.

In order to give an indirect support to the Bentinck charge against Lord Ripon as to the living of Nocton, that journal has published a correspondence which passed last year between the Earl and Mr. Crowther, curate of Dunston. This parish adjoins Nocton, and in it Lord Ripon has considerable landed property. It appears from the first note addressed to Mr. Crowther, dated Carlton-gardens, 27th June, 1845, that Lord Ripon had expected Mr. Crowther to call upon him previously to leaving town for the country; and he proceeds to write what he intended to say verbally to Mr. Crowther: it is, to put him and his wife upon their guard against having any intercourse with a Mr. and Mrs. Newton. Lord Ripon expresses his confidence, that if Mr. and Mrs. Crowther knew the conduct pursued by Mrs. Newton to the Dean of Windsor and to the two previous curates of Dunston, as well as to Lord Ripon himself, they would not receive any *apparent* civilities from Mrs. Newton, or have any communication with her. Lord Ripon next mentions, that he had written to Mr. Howse (his Lordship's *cook*, according to the *Standard*), desiring him to give Mr. Crowther the use of the pony, and Mrs. Crowther the use of the donkey or covered cart, whenever applied for. He adds, that Lord and Lady Ripon will be at all times most happy to hear from Mr. Crowther upon matters relating to the interests of the parish, and to co-operate with him in promoting them. In reply, Mr. Crowther thanks his Lordship for the kind arrangements he had made for his comfort; and promises to avail himself of the proffered assistance and co-operation in matters calculated to advance the interests of the parish. On the 2nd of July Lord Ripon answers this note; and remarks, that Mr. Crowther had said nothing on the subject of his caution respecting communications with Mrs. Newton; that caution, his lordship says, was given advisedly, and was absolutely necessary to enable the writer to co-operate with Mr. Crowther in regard to the affairs of the parish; and those affairs, spiritual as well as temporal, had been gradually becoming such as to excite great uneasiness in his mind: he knew from experience, that the interference of Mrs. Newton, either directly or indirectly, could not fail to thwart his best endeavours to assist the clergyman in putting them upon a better footing. To this communication Mr. Crowther replies at some length, and with dignity: as a minister of peace he could not unreservedly have adopted his lordship's unfavourable opinion of Mr. and Mrs. Newton until he had acquired some knowledge of the circumstances which had influenced his judgment. But the evil had already been done; "for," adds Mr. Crowther, "previous to the receipt of your lordship's monition, we had accepted those civilities which Mr. and Mrs. Newton offered, and we had recommended to them a governess."

The *Standard* throws some light on the causes of this strange correspondence. "The Newton family, whom Lord Ripon would by his fiat practically excommunicate, are persons of respectable family, of considerable property, of highly respectable local rank, of unspotted reputation, and of earnest piety. . . . The offence given by Mr. Newton and his family, as far as it can be ascertained, was their reluctance to co-operate with the late minister, Mr. Kempe, a zealous Tractarian. Mr. Crowther is not a Tractarian, but a sound and able Churchman; and, accordingly, after a long series of vexatious persecutions, better described by himself than by us, arrangements have been made for his removal from Dunston."

ENDOWMENT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

(From the *Times*.)

An assurance to the effect that the Whig Ministry contemplates the payment of the Roman Catholic priesthood of Ireland is given in very positive terms by the *Belfast News Letter*. That such a project will at no distant period be submitted to the Legislature seems to be a generally entertained opinion; but, "as the pear is not yet ripe," the existence of the letter of the Cabinet Minister, upon which the Belfast paper relies for the authenticity of its statement, is at least somewhat doubtful. Here is the paragraph:—

We have received a communication from a friend, whose name, if we had authority to make it public, would be a guarantee for the absolute fidelity of his statements, that a letter from a Cabinet Minister is in existence, and has been seen by several parties, who were both grieved and surprised at its contents, which states that it is fully determined upon, by the present Government, to endow the Romish priesthood in Ireland. This intention, it was further stated, would be kept a profound secret until the fast approaching general election would be over; though it must be admitted, the best plan for preserving the secret has not been exactly hit upon. Those who were permitted to read the letter referred to merely pledged themselves not to divulge the name of the Minister by whom it was written, and have not the least reluctance to divulge the circumstance in the most public manner; but, on the contrary, feel bound to do so in the hope of arresting the threatened evil. The writer further states that the endowment is to be drawn partly out of the revenues of the Establishment, and partly out of a new charge on land, adding, as in the case of the authority first alluded to, "that the whole matter is to be kept a profound secret until the ensuing general election of 1847 shall have given the Government a House of Commons prepared to support such a plan."

CHURCH AND STATE IN JAMAICA.

A Jamaica correspondent sends the following petition, with these few introductory remarks:—"I enclose a copy of a petition presented at the last sitting of the House of Assembly. It has not appeared in print in any of the island papers, but is recorded in the journals of the House of Assembly. The petition perhaps may be the more interesting, as it was the last of the kind to which my late esteemed brethren, Messrs. Knibb and Burchell, affixed their signatures."

Petition of the Baptist Western Union to the Honourable House of Assembly, Jamaica.

That petitioners, being ministers connected with the "Jamaica Baptist Western Union," which represents upwards of fifty thousand Protestant Dissenters in this island, respectfully pray the House to take into its candid and serious consideration the burdens of taxes, the invidious distinctions, and the other numerous grievances to which, as conscientious Dissenters, the ecclesiastical laws of this country subject them.

Petitioners beg leave to represent to the House, that they consider, as the grand cause of all their grievances, the union subsisting between the worldly power of the State and the Episcopal church—a union which they must regard and proclaim alike displeasing to God and contrary to his word, as it is always injurious to the civil and religious liberties of a country, be the forms or doctrines of the Church so connected with the Government ever so pure or agreeable to the Scriptures.

That, while petitioners fully disclaim every intention and action of hostility against Episcopalians as such, and assert the claims of every sect or denomination to equal religious freedom uncontrolled by the State, they earnestly implore the House to withhold all grants of money from the Episcopal and all other denominations, and to leave them to their own voluntary support and control, and therefore pray that the clergy law, which has been referred to a Committee of the House, be not renewed, and that no legislative interference with religious subjects be henceforth allowed.

The Evangelical Alliance.—The resolutions of this body, to exclude the Society of Friends, and admit the men-stealers of America, are (says the *Newcastle Guardian*) likely to cause a serious disruption. Several gentlemen belonging to this town have determined on withdrawing. Our townsman, Mr. Fenwick, has already addressed a letter to the secretary of the Liverpool branch, with which he was united. The following is a copy:—

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 4th September, 1846.

Rev. Sir,—Believing that there existed a substantial and real, although, unhappily, in many instances, an invisible unity among all true Christians, and that it was at once a privilege and a duty visibly to exhibit, in all its fullness, that unity to the world, I gladly enrolled my name as a member of the Evangelical Alliance. The proceedings at the Birmingham meeting created a doubt in my mind, whether the Alliance could be sustained upon Christian principles. The resolutions of the recent meeting in London, both as they relate to the symbol of faith, and the reverend men-mongers and men-stealers of North America, convince me that it can *not*, and that it is my duty to withdraw from an association which excludes from its embrace such men as Joseph John Gurney, of Norwich, and George Richardson, of Newcastle, and fraternises with men who, under the legation of Moses, would have been subjected to the extreme penalty of the law—guilty—death. I, therefore, have to request that you will erase my name from the list of members. I am, rev. sir, your obedient servant,

John Fenwick.

To the Rev. Mr. Osborne, Liverpool.

Foreigners' Evangelical Society.—On Friday evening a public meeting was held at the Queen's Concert Room, Hanover-square, to adopt measures for the formation of a society for the benefit of foreigners resident in England. Lord Ashley presided, supported by Chevalier Bunsen, Sir Culling Eardley Smith, Mr. E. Bickersteth, Professor Marsden, Professor La Harpe, and other clergymen and gentlemen. The chairman remarked that there were in England upwards of one hundred thousand foreigners who were destitute of religious privileges; for such persons it was intended that the society should be formed. In order to carry out its objects a committee of fifty gentlemen would be formed—missionaries would be appointed, who would preach throughout the country in various languages—religious works would be distributed—and other means would subsequently be adopted in the order they might suggest themselves to the committee. His lordship urged with much force the claims of the proposed society on public support; and Chevalier Bunsen promised that he would cordially co-operate with the committee. Mr. Bickersteth took occasion to remark that it was in no respect connected with the Evangelical Alliance—a body which had recently been holding its meetings in the metropolis; but that it was an independent association, founded upon a scheme which was quite novel in the history of religious societies.

Secession from the Church.—Letters were on Wednesday received by two eminent Roman Catholic divines, residing at the West-end, from the Rev. A. Renaud, Apostolical missionary, Candy, Sydney, conveying the intelligence that the Rev. T. G. Wenham, M.A., Protestant Chaplain to the garrison quartered in that district, had, on the last festival of St. Peter and St. Paul, resigned his profitable cure, and sought admission into the Catholic Church. The rev. convert is described as a man of highly cultivated mind, and many prepossessing qualities.—*Globe*.

Opening of the New School-room, Badcox-lane, Frome.—This spacious and elegant room, erected for the accommodation of the Sunday-school, and for the week-evening services of the Baptist congregation meeting in the above place, has lately been opened. On Thursday and Friday last a bazaar was held in aid of the fund. There was a beautiful display of fancy and useful articles, kindly contributed by ladies of the congregation, and other friends of different denominations in the town and its vicinity. The attendance was very numerous, and the proceeds amounted to more than £66. On Tuesday, Sept. 1st, nearly 450 persons assembled at a tea-meeting. In the evening the commodious room was crowded, and a great number of persons anxious to attend were unable to obtain admittance. Mr. C. J. Middleditch, the pastor of the church, occupied the chair. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. J. Jones, W. Fernie, L. Waterhouse, and S. Tuck, of Frome; and by Messrs. W. R. Baxter, of Westbury Leigh; G. Howe, of Warminster; and T. Middleditch, of Calne. A delightful spirit of Christian union pervaded the meeting, and warm congratulations were given by members of different sections of the Christian church on the interesting occasion. The proceeds of the tea-meeting, the provisions for which were supplied by the ladies free of cost, amounted to nearly £17. Upwards of £83 have thus been contributed to the building fund by the services connected with the opening.

Dr. Pusey, whose health is very indifferent, has been with his family sojourning for some weeks at Tenby. Owing to extreme weakness he does not appear at church or at all in public. Mr. Newman, hearing of his indisposition, came to see him about a fortnight ago; and Dr. Pusey was so affected by the visit (it being the first time the two gentlemen had met since Mr. Newman's secession) that a relapse has been the consequence. He is now somewhat better.—*Bristol Gazette*.

THE OVERLOOKED SERVICE IN THE FREE-TRADE CAUSE.—Great as Mr. Cobden's services have been, they could not have availed as they have done if others had not been before him in the same work, roughhewing the path, clearing away fallacies, and setting up the guiding principles. The free-trade cause has indeed been in steady progress for the last quarter of a century. Colonel Thompson, Mr. C. Villiers, Mr. Gibson, and others in Parliament and the Press, did much to advance it; and its ultimate success was certain, though it might have been long deferred if Mr. Cobden had not applied his peculiar talents and his noble energy to impressing the truths of the question on the public mind. Mr. Cobden wonderfully accelerated the triumph of free-trade, but it was an injustice in Sir Robert Peel to assign to him the sole praise of success. His due share is the largest share of the honour; yet many others whom we have named, and whom we have not named, have their claims to portions. But it did not suit Sir Robert Peel to give the older champions of the cause their due, because the longer the question has been ably discussed, the more inexplicable became his impenetrability, his insensibility to the truth, his adherence to demonstrated error. Colonel Thompson exhausted all the argument of the question twenty years ago, but made no impression on Sir Robert Peel. Mr. Cobden rendered the great service of making thousands and hundreds of thousands of minds cognisant of the truths of the question, and, through the convictions he thus created in multitudes, he brought round Sir Robert Peel. None of the facts and reasonings were new to him; but what was new and decisive with him was, that the whole intelligence of the country was persuaded of them. The most plausible of statesmen could not remain party to a cheat after it had been so completely found out; and, to save his credit for the past, it became necessary to treat the matter as a late revelation owing to the League, and not to recognise any anterior services tending to the same end. Hence the steady minority of staunch anti-monopolists in Parliament have been denied the honour and gratitude which are justly their due.—*Examiner.*

A FACT FOR PROTECTIONISTS.—The most striking evidence of the exaggerated fears which the Protectionists have, we are glad to say in vain, attempted to impress upon the British farmer, is to be derived from a fact which occurred in London on Wednesday last. On that day, two cargoes of Lincolnshire wheat, weighing from fifty-two to fifty-three pounds the bushel, were sold at forty-nine shillings the quarter to be shipped direct from Lincolnshire to France; and an offer was made by the same party of fifty shillings the quarter for another cargo of Norfolk wheat for the same purpose, but refused. Thus, within two months of the day on which the corn-laws were repealed, English grown wheat has been exported to the Continent, a circumstance which has not occurred for upwards of forty years. So much for the inundation of foreign wheat!!! —*Economist.*

FIRE IN HOLBORN.—Wednesday evening, between the hours of four and five o'clock, considerable alarm was created in the neighbourhood, in consequence of the great volume of smoke which issued from the establishment of Mr. Sparrow, tea dealer, and of "continental coffee" notoriety, 95, Holborn, whose concerns extend into Dean-street. The fire originated from the overheating of the kiln, in consequence of the immense quantity of coffee that had been roasted. Had it not been for the speedy arrival of several fire engines, by which the fire was soon extinguished, serious injury would have been sustained. Fortunately the damage done was very trifling.

SIGNS OF PROGRESS.—It is, we understand, Mr. Vincent's intention to lecture in all the large towns of Lincolnshire; and there is no doubt that, in many places, his services will be as eagerly sought for as in Lincoln, where preparations are being made that large audiences may be brought under the operation of his earnest appeals. We are informed that the Rev. E. R. Larken, rector of Burton, and brother-in-law to Lord Monson, is to preside at the opening lecture at Lincoln; the Rev. F. K. Crowther, of Waddington, at the lecture on temperance; and that arrangements are being made for securing chairmen for the other evenings. Some of the committee have deemed it not impossible that Lord Monson would, if asked, take the chair on one of the evenings; and we believe there is little doubt that a proper solicitation would secure his lordship's cheerful acquiescence.—*Stamford Mercury.*

COMPLETE SUFFRAGE.—Henry Vincent, Esq., delivered an admirable lecture at Braintree, on Wednesday evening, 26th ult., on the "Rights of the People." The audience consisted of about 300 persons, who chiefly belong to the middle class of society. The lecturer took a brief view of the constitution of the English Government—pointed out its excellencies—its defects—and anomalies. He exposed, with peculiar effect, the incongruity of an hereditary peerage, and demonstrated the essential incompatibleness of the present prerogatives of the English aristocracy with political justice and public freedom. He just touched on some of the more glaring anomalies which pertain to our present system of representation, and adverted, with just severity, to the frightful amount of bribery and corruption which universally prevail at public elections. He then discussed, with great calmness, and with almost unrivalled perspicuity, the justice—the safety—and desirableness, of extending the suffrage to every sane and honest man above twenty-one years of age. The lecture took up nearly two hours, and it was listened to throughout with intense interest; and at the close of it a most unanimous vote of thanks (in which even some good Conservatives united) was passed to Mr. Vincent. We do not remember ever listening before, to a lecture of a political character, with such unmingled satisfaction. The audience were extremely delighted by the announcement made by Mr. Vincent, of his intention to visit all the principal towns in Essex in a few weeks. —*From a Correspondent.*

A ROYAL RAILWAY.—Her Majesty is having a railroad laid down from Medehole, under Osborne House, to the sea. On this line a train will run at intervals, consisting of a bathing machine, that the Queen may have a trip and a dip.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN.

BETROTHAL OF THE QUEEN.

Madrid letters of the 28th instant announce that the question of Queen Isabella's marriage had been actually settled: her Majesty had been betrothed on the previous night, in her own palace, to Don Francisco de Assis. The ceremony is said to have been performed "in the most mysterious manner, not more than four or five persons being present;" and it is asserted that Senor Caneja, the Minister of Grace and Justice, was actually called out of his bed at two o'clock in the morning of the 28th, to attend a council of Ministers on business connected with the betrothal. It was at the same time arranged, that her Majesty's youngest sister, the Infanta Maria Louisa, who is only fourteen years of age, shall be betrothed to the Duke de Montpensier, youngest daughter of Louis Philippe.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 29th August publishes a royal decree, by which the Queen makes known to the nation her determination to marry her cousin, the Infante Don Francisco de Assis Maria; and her Majesty convokes the Cortes for the 14th of September.

The *Journal des Débats* supplies some particulars respecting the young couples:—

We are assured that the marriage of the Infanta Donna Louisa, sister to the Queen, with the Duke de Montpensier, is decided. Queen Isabella was born at Madrid on the 10th of October, 1830. Her Majesty is consequently nearly sixteen years of age.

His Royal Highness the Infante Don Francisco de Assis was born on the 13th of May, 1822. He was twenty-four years of age in the month of May last.

The Duke de Montpensier was born at Neuilly on the 31st of July, 1824. His Royal Highness is consequently rather more than twenty-two years of age.

Donna Maria Louisa Ferdinanda, Infanta of Spain, was born on the 30th of January, 1832. Her Royal Highness is fourteen years and seven months of age.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* explains King Louis Philippe's anxiety for the second marriage:—

"Should the Queen have no heirs (*and many believe that the state of her Majesty's health renders a direct succession exceedingly doubtful*), the Infanta Louisa will become heiress to the throne." Moreover, the Princess is a very charming young person, and is one of the richest heiresses in Europe. Under the will of her father, King Ferdinand VII., she is already in possession of a fortune of sixteen millions of francs (£640,000 sterling), secured in such a way as to make payment certain. "Louis Philippe is not only a wise king, but a prudent father of a family. His eldest surviving son, the Duke de Nemours, as future regent, must, sooner or later, come upon the country for a dotation; and then he is provided for. The Prince de Joinville has secured a large fortune with his Brazilian Princess; the Duke d'Aumale is in possession of the whole of the fortune of the great Condés; and now the Duke de Montpensier (the only one unprovided for) is saddled for a handsome sum upon Spain."

The Madrid correspondent of the *Times* thus describes the appearance of the successful candidate for the hand of Isabella of Spain:—

"With not an unpleasing countenance, Don Francisco de Assis' personal attractions are not very striking. His physical conformation resembles that of a woman; and his voice is disagreeably thin and shrill—something like that of girl of twelve years old. The latter defect he had, before leaving Madrid, been trying, but ineffectually, to remedy. He took lessons from a colonel of cavalry for some months, in the open air, screaming each day until he became hoarse. He was aware that a regiment of cavalry on the parade-ground, or in the field, would not feel much awe, nor charge an enemy with more desperate valour, at hearing the word of command given in the thin squealing voice of a frightened child." Three years ago, this fortunate (?) youth was ordered from Madrid to the Escurial in consequence of indiscreetly putting forth his pretensions; but since that period, and, indeed, till the beginning of the month of August, he seems to have lain altogether *perdu*.

The same writer further says there is not much love lost between the Queen and her betrothed:—

Her Majesty's repugnance to her cousin for a husband has been well known for some time past; and I believe it to be the fact that her resistance endured almost up to the last moment. She at length listened to the admonitions and encouragement of her mother, who shared to a considerable degree her daughter's feeling, but whom the necessity of the case obliged to submit.

Don Francisco de Assis, on his part, manifested no ardent desire to receive the honour thus conferred on him. The feeling assigned to the Prince as the cause of his lukewarmness, is, if correctly stated, praiseworthy. He believed that his brother would suffer an injury by his involuntary rivalry. He was assured, however, that his unwillingness, or his bashfulness, would not in the slightest degree affect Don Enrique; and that even if her Majesty were not married to himself, it was utterly out of the question she could ever be so with his brother.

It is believed that our Government would have preferred the Queen of Spain's marrying a Prince of the house of Coburg. But England made no positive objection to any alliance except that with the French Prince.

The *Morning Chronicle* says, that the Queen and her sister will both be married on the same day, the 10th of October, the Queen's birthday; that the Progresista party have published a declaration protesting against the proposed alliance with the Duke of Montpensier; that Mr. Bulwer was not invited to the meeting of council at which the Queen's intention was announced, and that he has entered a protest against the Montpensier marriage.

It is one of the curious peculiarities of this matrimonial drama that the Queen Mother, now in her forty-first year, will become the mother of her seventh child by Munoz, Duke of Rianzares, probably contemporaneously with, possibly a few days before or after, the marriage of her daughter.

The *Morning Chronicle* gives the following intelligence from Madrid of the 1st instant:—

M. Isturitz has resigned his post as Prime Minister, and goes to London as Ambassador in the place of the Duke de Sotomayor, who is recalled. Further changes in the Ministry are expected. The successor of M. Isturitz is not yet known, but it is supposed that General Narvaez will be appointed. General Narvaez was expected in Madrid in the course of the week. He goes back at the request of the French Government. M. Isturitz's resignation is said to have been in consequence of his having given his opinion that it was dangerous to proceed with the Montpensier marriage in consequence of the opposition which it has occasioned in the country. The excitement on the subject of the Montpensier marriage continues unabated, and the opposition to it is daily extending in quarters where no such feeling was expected. Mr. Bulwer had an interview with M. Isturitz on the subject of the marriage, and the explanations on both sides are said to have been very violent. The *Espagnol* says that M. Isturitz expressed his fears to the French ambassador that they had gone too far in settling the marriage of the Infanta and the Duke de Montpensier without consulting the feelings of the country, and that M. de Bresson's answer was, "What France has done with the pen, she knows how to maintain with the sword." Our Madrid correspondent contradicts the report that Mr. Bulwer had formally protested against the Duke de Montpensier's marriage.

Never at any period, says the *Chronicle*, not even during the Peninsular war, was the name of Frenchman held in such deep execration in Spain as at the present moment. The rash attempt of M. de Bresson, we are assured, has kindled a flame in the Peninsula which is likely to lay the country waste far and wide, from San Sebastian to Gibraltar, from the frontiers of Portugal to the Mediterranean. But one feeling seems to prevail upon the subject—there is a coalition of every political party in Spain to thwart the views of France. In whatever other points disagreeing, Progresistas, Carlists, the most important section of the Moderados (all of them, indeed, who are removed from Camarilla influence), appear determined to oppose this intended marriage to the death.

The *Times* correspondent gives further particulars of the intrigues which have attended the betrothal of the Queen and her sister:—

A few months ago, about the period when it was proposed that the Queen should proceed to the provinces to take the benefit of the mineral waters and enjoy sea-bathing, as she had done on former occasions, there was a consultation of her Majesty's medical attendants, to ascertain whether she was actually in want of the waters, or whether her going could not be dispensed with for the present summer. Advantage was taken of that consultation to ascertain the general state of her health, and, in case of her marrying, the probability of her having children; it having been previously rumoured that such was not likely to be the case, owing either to her Majesty's peculiar constitution, or to some alleged physical malformation. An examination took place: a statement was drawn up, declaring it as extremely likely—nay, almost certain—that her marriage would be without result, or that, if she became pregnant, the consequences would be fatal to her. That statement was forwarded to the King of the French, who has had it in his possession for the last two months. I again repeat that my informant is one whose position affords him abundant opportunities of knowing what passes in the innermost recesses of the palace, and that the fact I give does not proceed from rumour merely.

The French Ambassador has his paid spies and agents in the very bedchamber of the Queen. Knowing the false character of the Queen-Mother, persons most supposed to be in her confidence are paid by the French Government to communicate intelligence of her most secret acts. The truth of the proverb, "Honour among thieves," is not recognised by any of the parties alluded to. They are mutually aware of their own wily, intriguing, and deceitful character; they place no confidence in each other. Men and women—whose names, too, sound high, and who are far from being suspected—act as spies and agents, paid agents, betray every one in turn, and are not faithful even to their own infamy.

FRANCE.

SCARCITY OF FOOD.—Most deplorable accounts are multiplying as to the prospect of food for the French people. The price of bread continues to rise; and is now fixed, for the first fortnight of September, at thirty-nine centimes per kilogramme for the best, and thirty-two centimes for the second quality. Other provisions are becoming proportionately dear.

"Fish," says the correspondent of the *Times*, "appears not in the market. Meat is extravagantly high. The finest piece (*filet d'aloyau*, the 'Sunday side' of the sirloin) costs thirty-six sous (18d.) the pound; good veal, twenty-two sous. Bread is rising; vegetables beyond price—the best potatoes, for example, are three francs (half-a-crown) the *boisseau*, or stone, of fourteen pounds; eggs, 14d. the dozen; everything else in proportion. And bear in mind, that we are yet only at the commencement of September."

The *Presse* indulges in yet more gloomy forebodings:—

"We are about to enter on one of those calamitous years in which the ordinary resources are not sufficient for the food of the people. The crop of 1845 is entirely exhausted, and that of 1846 has produced less than a fair average. The rye harvest has so completely failed throughout France, that it will scarcely produce sufficient for seed for the ensuing year. Some farmers have not thrashed their crop, as they found it would not pay the expense. Wheat is, in general, of good quality; but, contrary to the sanguine expectation of the farmers, the produce is less than that of the year 1845. The oats have been scorched by the sun in several departments. They are inferior in quantity and quality everywhere, but particularly in the departments where they serve for the food of the inhabitants. Dry vegetables, such as peas, beans, and lentils, will not produce a sufficient supply for the ensuing winter. Cabbages and carrots are exceedingly scarce. Potatoes have been attacked with the prevailing disease in twelve departments, and cause serious apprehensions for the future."

THE FRENCH REPRESENTATIVE SYSTEM.—A question which has given rise to spirited discussions in the press was decided by the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday. The validity of the election of M. Drault for the arrondissement of Poitiers was challenged, on the ground that he had entered into an illegal contract to secure votes. This is the contract—

"The partisans of the Legitimist candidate will vote for M. Drault, if he will accept the following pledges, that he will support—1. Electoral reform, founded on the formal recognition of the principle that taxes ought to be voted by all those who pay them; 2. Parliamentary reform, which shall exclude public functionaries from the Chamber; 3. Liberty of education, without

any preventive measure; 4. The suppression of all sinecures and useless expenses; 5. The refusal of all dotation; 6. The re-establishment of the honour and dignity of France."

This document was signed by several electors, and the following note was appended to it:—

"On the approbation of my political friends, I accept the present mandate, and pledge myself to support it in the present Legislature. DRAULT."

The Bureau to which the petition against M. Drault's return was referred recommended that the election be annulled, on the ground that "the engagement between M. Drault and the Legitimist party not having been known by the whole of his political friends, there was surprise, and the election was not sincere." Ultimately the question was submitted to a division: 151 voted for the annullation of the return, and 134 for sanctioning it. M. Drault's election was, therefore, declared void.

The Chamber of Deputies has terminated its labours. This short session has lasted eighteen days, during which time there have been sixteen sittings.

The French naval officers who had "so eminently distinguished themselves" in Tahiti [we quote the *Times*!] have been adequately rewarded. The *Moniteur* publishes a royal ordinance of the 4th inst., promoting Rear-Admiral Dupetit Thouars to the rank of Vice-Admiral, and Captain Bruat to that of Rear-Admiral.

The *Amoricain* of Brest, of the 3rd inst., states that orders have been given to prepare the corvettes the Allier, the Somme, and the Loire, to take troops to the amount of 1,600 men to Tahiti.

INDIA.

Letters and papers have arrived from Bombay to the 18th of July, in anticipation of the overland mail. There is no political news.

The ravages of the cholera at Kurrachee had been most disastrous. Between the 14th and the 23rd of June above 8,000 human beings were cut off, including 895 Europeans, of whom 815 were fighting men. Besides this, 595 Sepoys, and it is believed about 7,000 natives, camp-followers, and inhabitants of the town, have died. The disease commenced its destructive course on Sunday the 14th, when the weather was unusually stagnant and oppressive.

The following melancholy details of the fearful effects of the calamity, are given in a letter from the camp at Kurrachee, dated June 30th, and published in the same journal:—

For five days sorely did the destroying angel press on this regiment; 235, or thereabouts, fell victims to this scourge. The fusileers and rifles suffered to a less extent; each regiment has buried about eighty-five Europeans. Who shall depict the scene in the hospitals? I speak more of the fusileers, because of that I saw much: every cot was filled—delirium here, death there—the fearful shrieks of pain and anguish. Men whom you had seen but a short time before hale and strong were rolling in at every door, crowding every space—countenances so full of misery—eyes sunken and glaring, shrivelled and blackened cheeks. This, too, the work of five short minutes, or less! So sudden was death with some, that they were seized, cramped, collapsed, dead, almost as fast as I have written the words. Previous health and strength were no guarantees; men attending the burials of their comrades were attacked, borne to the hospital, and buried themselves the next morning. Pits were dug in the churchyard morning and evening; sewn up in their beddings, coffinless, they were laid side by side, one service read over all. Public works were suspended during the 15th and 16th. Medicine seemed powerless: nothing that medical science could suggest took effect: they were, in fact, dealing with corpses. It was not until the third day that medicine assumed any sway; since it has done so, I should say that two-thirds of the cases have been saved.

It was a goodly sight to see the grim old warrior [Sir Charles Napier] passing up and down the wards quietly from bedside to bedside, whispering gentle words of hope and comfort. He seemed to take no rest.

At the date of the latest accounts, the pestilence had left Kurrachee, and was moving up the river. It is said that Kurrachee is liable to triennial attacks of cholera; but the mortality in 1839 and 1842 was trifling in comparison with the recent visitation.

From Cabul there is a curious tale. The approach of an ambassador from the King of Persia, bearing instructions of high import, was announced to Dost Mahommed, who directed his son, Akhbar Khan, to receive him with extraordinary respect and hospitality. This was done; and arrangements were made for holding a private council, at which the communication was to be made. The Vakeel, however, was unable to attend the meeting from the effects of a debauch which he had had with Akhbar Khan; but the Kandahar Sirdar, being in the secret, gratified the excited curiosity of the Afghan court by intimating that the object of the mission was to endeavour to persuade the Ameer and all the chiefs of Afghanistan to unite once more with the King of Persia, and prepare for hostilities against the British. The Vakeel afterwards submitted the proposals in an official manner, intimating that his employer was willing to bear all the expenses; and the chiefs, it is said, displayed every willingness to take part in the enterprise, provided the money were forthcoming, which seemed to be a point of doubt with them. Dost Mahommed is opposed to any such rash expedition, but his son is more favourable.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

By the Great Western steam-ship, which arrived at Liverpool on Thursday night, New York papers to the 20th August have been received. Nothing of interest or importance is communicated. Congress having adjourned, there was a general lull in all political matters, and the important matter of preparing to transport to England their overplus flour and grain, of which there was a vast supply, the crops having been most abundant in all parts, chiefly engaged attention. It is thought that there will be some signal modifications of the Tariff bill in the next session of Congress, chiefly affecting the duties on iron, which will most probably be raised. It is reported that the army invading Mexico had found greater difficulties in advancing through the country than were anticipated. In some places the troops had refused to go forward, but were encouraged to persevere by the example of their officers.

From Mexico the dates are to the 30th July. Most of the troops had left for the North, and General Paredes was about to place himself at their head; having transferred the Government to General Bravo, the Vice-President. All the Ministers had resigned. The new Cabinet was not yet formed. An amnesty to prisoners accused of political offences had been published. On the 31st July, Vera Cruz declared in favour of Santa Anna; and a deputation had proceeded to the Havannah to invite him to return. He consented; and on the 8th ultimo took a passage by the Arab steam-vessel for Sisal.

TAHITI AND RAROTONGA.

Very afflictive intelligence has been received from the interesting station of the London Missionary Society at Rarotonga, the principal island of the Hervey Group, with which the apostolic labours of the lamented "*Viriamu*" have connected so many sacred associations. A destructive hurricane, such as has not been equalled in violence for fifteen years, burst over the island in March last, reducing the happy scene to one of heart-rending desolation. The whole island is a complete wreck, a few headless cocoa-trees being the only conspicuous objects in the universal waste; and of 217 houses in the settlement, only two are left habitable. What is worse, the poor people, it is stated, have at least two years of famine before them. Ten years' hard labour will not restore the island to its previous state of external prosperity. No lives, indeed, have been lost; and the only expressions heard from the poor natives after the storm, Mr. Buzacott writes, were of congratulation and thankfulness that their lives, with those of their wives and children, had been spared.

The Directors of the London Missionary Society are anxious to obtain a sufficient sum, by means of special contributions, to send out, with all possible despatch, supplies of food, clothing, and building materials and implements, so that the urgent distress of the faithful missionaries and their afflicted people may be promptly alleviated. They have published an appeal to the public, in which they say:—

Some liberal subscriptions have already been received; and, it is hoped, that as the object is one most strongly commending itself to the benevolence and humanity of the Christian public, a sufficient sum may be realised to send out, with all possible despatch, supplies of food and clothing, together with materials in aid of restoring their fallen houses and chapels, so that their urgent distress may be promptly alleviated.

Contributions of cheap cotton goods, and also of tools, &c., such as saws, axes, hammers, hinges, nails, and screws, will be no less acceptable than money.

Contributions specially in aid of the sufferers in Rarotonga, will be thankfully received by the Rev. J. J. Freeman, Mission-house.

From Tahiti important intelligence has been received of a different, but still a painful kind. The fact was previously known that a collision had occurred between the natives and the French; but the *Boston* (U.S.) *Advertiser* states that advices had been received from Tahiti to April 15, at which time "the natives had made a vigorous assault upon the French garrison, and had driven them from the island. The European residents had been compelled to flee, with their effects, on board the French vessels of war. After the evacuation of the town, the French vessels opened a fire upon it."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

FAMINE IN PALESTINE.—A Trieste letter of the 15th says:—"The last accounts from Jerusalem represent all Palestine to be a prey to the horrors of famine, caused by the rivers and streams being dried up. At Safet many persons had already perished from want of food."

A letter from St. Petersburg states that the Countess Samoilow, a widow who had contracted a second marriage with a foreigner at Trieste, has been condemned to lose her property, which will be put up to public auction within the space of six months. The countess has large estates in Russia.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA AND THE PRESS.—Two important newspapers, published in Bremen—papers with very liberal views and well-conducted—have been prohibited from circulation in the Prussian dominions.

MR. COBDEN was fêted at Bougival by M. Odillon Barrot, where were assembled to meet him the principal deputies of the Gauche, with M. Thiers and a large party of the most eminent of the *Centre Gauche*. This really looks as if the public mind of France were awakening to the subject of free trade, for hitherto that loosest and slipperiest of politicians, M. Thiers, and that dullest and most pompous of public speakers, M. Barrot, have been among the most implacable adversaries of commercial freedom. Mr. Cobden arrived at Bordeaux on the 30th ult., and was received by M. Duffour Dubergier, the Mayor, who had, in July last, met with a cordial reception from his present guest at Manchester. Mr. Cobden attended a grand banquet, given in his honour on September 1, by the Free-trade Association of that place.

THE TERRITORY OF OREGON, comprising both the parts under the dominion of Great Britain and that belonging to the United States, has been lately divided by the Pope into eight Catholic dioceses. His Holiness has appointed M. Blanchet, who was already Bishop of Oregon, to be archbishop of the whole district. Only two of the new sees are to be filled up at present. The new archbishop will leave France about the end of the present month, taking with him twelve missionaries and eighteen nuns.—*Paris Paper.*

THE QUESTION OF THE JESUITS was considered by the Swiss Diet, which was held at Zurich on the 25th of August. On the question being put to the vote, the following were the results:—For the abandonment of the question, 8½ states; to declare the question a federal affair, 10½ states; to summon all the states to repel the Jesuits, 9½ states; to invite only Lucerne to expel them, 8½ states; to invite the three other states to adopt that measure, 7½ states; to prohibit any further reception of the Jesuits, 10½ states.

AMERICAN SLAVERY.—RICHMOND, JULY 25, 1846.—An *unpleasant* occurrence took place in this city yesterday. A man who has a number of hired negroes in his employment was proceeding for some slight offence to punish one of them by whipping, when the poor wretch, knowing his master's unmerciful nature, implored that he might be hung at once instead of whipped. This of course would not answer; and after tying the negro's hands behind him in the usual manner, the employer went into another room to procure his cowhide, when the negro, taking advantage of his absence, rushed from the room—jumped into the river—and was drowned. ——The following advertisement is from the *Alabama Whig*:—"Negro Dogs.—The undersigned, having bought an entire pack of negro dogs from Hay's and Allen's stock, he now proposes to catch runaway negroes. His charge will be three dollars a day for hunting, and fifteen dollars for catching a negro.—William Galloway." ——A South American paper publishes an advertisement for the sale of a variety of goods and chattels, and among them the following "lot" of human beings, who are designated boys:—"Nelson, negro boy, aged about thirty-eight years; Michael, negro boy, aged about thirty-five years; Thornton, negro boy, aged about thirty-eight years; Jerry, negro boy, aged about forty years; Charles, negro boy, aged about thirty-eight years; Shepperd, negro boy, aged about twenty-two years; Alexis, negro boy, aged about forty-six years; Auguste, negro boy, aged about forty-three years; and Crawford, negro boy, aged about thirty-three years." ——A person informs the Christian people of St. Louis, that he will sell a superior *Maltese Jack* (an ass), and receive in payment goods or negroes! Said jack is fourteen hands high, and, therefore, in the estimation of his owner, equivalent to several of God's living images! Oh, humanity! Give this proposition one sober thought. "How much better is a man than a sheep?" asked He, who lived and died for man. How much better is an ass than a man? asks the other, in the market of a Christian city!

THE EARTHQUAKE IN TUSCANY.—Private letters from Leghorn announce, that on the 27th ult., at fifty minutes past nine o'clock in the morning, another shock of an earthquake was felt in that city, which caused considerable damage. The weather was intensely hot and cloudy, and further mischief was apprehended. As a measure of precaution, the authorities had ordered several houses to be abandoned which had been more or less injured.—A letter dated Leghorn, the 15th August, published in the *Semaphore de Marseilles*, gives some particulars respecting the earthquake of the 14th in the rural districts:—

"In the hilly districts of Pisa and Volterra entire villages have been destroyed, and the inhabitants are now encamped in the fields. The Government has prohibited the traffic on the railroads. Large fissures opened in the ground, and on one point swallowed up several oxen. In the plain of Cesina, between Leghorn and Campiglia, most of the country-houses have fallen down. We are without news from the province of Siena. It is a remarkable fact that the districts which suffered most are entirely covered with sub-alpine marl. The workmen employed in the interior of the mines situate at the distance of a mile from Campiglia felt no shock, whilst those who were labouring above ground were so terrified that, fearing the building under which they were working would give way, they fled into the country."

THE BATHS AND WASHHOUSES BILL is now law. We subjoin the following abstract of its provisions and the accompanying remarks from the *Times*:—

"The Act is not compulsory. It leaves the local authorities to decide whether or not it shall be carried into execution. The interference of Government is as slight as possible. When a parish has resolved on adopting the Act, the approval of the Home-Secretary is to be obtained, and he is to approve the bye-laws. The consent of the Treasury is to be obtained before any loans are obtained, or any public lands are to be appropriated. On almost all other points the local authorities are left to exercise their own discretion; and, we cannot but express our satisfaction at the full recognition in the Act of the principle of local self-government on local affairs—the principle which is at the root of our freedom and obedience as subjects, and our strength and tranquillity as a nation—which endeared the laws of Edward the Confessor to our Saxon ancestors under the Normans—the love of which incorporated the best of those laws with the feudal system, and the preservation of which is our chief human safeguard against the perils of a democracy. Local self-government is, be it remembered, good only in action. Laws known only to those who read the statute books are worth little more than waste-paper. Self-government and inaction are contradictory; and a law giving facilities which are never made use of might as well never have been enacted. The Parent Committee for promoting the establishment of baths and washhouses for the labouring classes have not been remiss in performing their duty. They have already published the Act, with plain directions for putting it into execution, at a price which will place it within the reach of every burgess and ratepayer. It is now for boroughs and parishes to adopt the Act; and we most earnestly call on the burgesses and ratepayers in all large towns and populous districts to set themselves to work earnestly and without delay to carry the Act into effect. Wherever cheap baths and washhouses have been fairly tried they have succeeded, in some cases even beyond the most sanguine expectations of their originators. That they will not only pay their own expenses, but will, under economical management, yield a very fair profit, has been sufficiently established by experience. If a borough or a parish can clear a single shilling a year profit by them, it will be justified in the estimation of the most miserly ratepayer in establishing them. But we do not put the duty on mere pecuniary considerations: though, in advocating any measure involving taxation, we admit that they must be regarded. We insist on the duty of every exertion within our means being made to benefit the condition of our poorer brethren; and now that a new opportunity is afforded for such exertion, promising results highly conducive to the social, moral, and religious welfare of the community at large, no excuse will avail those who have the ability, but may want the will to perform it."

A MISERABLE END.—Mrs. Harriet Pounder, whose death, at the age of fifty-three, is recorded in our obituary, was on Sunday found dead in her own house, lying on three chairs. Her husband, a pilot, was sitting near the body, with his head resting on a table, asleep. They had both been seen, during the afternoon, drunk; and it is supposed that she had died from suffocation. At about eight o'clock their son entered the house, and found his parents in the state described. An inquest was held on Monday, by T. H. Faber, Esq.—verdict, "Died by the visitation of God."—*Gateshead Observer.*

NEWSPAPER STAMP NONCONFORMIST

IRELAND.

DEMONSTRATION IN HONOUR OF MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.

Mr. Smith O'Brien had a great ovation, at his own door at Cahermoyle, on Sunday week. The Repealers of Rathkeale, with Mr. Synan, the Roman Catholic curate, at their head, proceeded thither with an address, and on their way met a multitude from Newcastle, headed also by a priest, bent on the same errand. On meeting, the two bodies set up a deafening cheer: the aggregate number of both parties is estimated by Irish authorities at from 7,000 to 8,000.

After the addresses were presented to Mr. Smith O'Brien, he addressed the meeting. From the tenour of the hon. gentleman's speech, it is not probable that the differences which make Conciliation-hall bewail—to use the quotation of a physical-forceist—

A perilous gash,
A very limb lopt off,

will speedily or easily be reconciled.

Mr. O'Brien described the general unanimity among the leaders of the Repeal Association until the accession of the Whigs to power, and the consequent elections:—

A portion (said the hon. gentleman) of the committee of the association took upon themselves to express their opinions strongly, and perhaps indiscreetly, on the subject of the elections. When a befitting opportunity arose, they said that the principle of returning a Repealer wherever practicable ought to be carried out. In reference to my imprisonment, they said that I ought to be upheld [cries of "So you ought"]. They said that no place should be solicited by a Repealer from the Government, and that the men of Dungarvon had betrayed their duty in not returning a Repealer [cries of "We say the same"]. This is the difference which has arisen in the Repeal Association. I did not hear one word in these discussions about physical force [hear]. But, unhappily, it was thought expedient to put to those gentlemen a test respecting those rights which belong to every freeman—the members of the Repeal Association were called on to declare that there were no circumstances, that there was no position of any kind, or at any time whatsoever, in which they could be placed, when it would be advisable to recover freedom by arms: and there was a certain portion of the Repeal Association who said that they would not subscribe to that pledge [cheers, and cries of "More power to them"]. They said, and I say it with them, that it was not their intention to invite their countrymen to settle the question by an appeal to arms [cheers]. For my part, I have always endeavoured to impress on the people, whenever I have addressed them, that such an appeal to arms would be disastrous to repeal, and, perhaps, throw it back for half a century [hear, hear]. But, at the same time, I will say that, if the whole of the people of Ireland are unanimous in their demand for the repeal of the union, and if England, in reply to that demand, should proceed to extremities, and endeavour, by force, to put down the expression of public opinion—I say, in that case, resistance would be not only lawful but necessary [loud cheers]. I told Mr. Macaulay, when he talked of resorting to arms to put down the expression of public opinion in Ireland—I said I could tell him that the Irish people had arms [tremendous cheering, and cries of "Ay, and we could use them too"].

With reference to the *Nation* he said:—

I have no desire to set up a leadership for myself. I should have been proud to associate myself as a follower, but not as a slave [cheers], with the great and chosen leader of the Irish people [loud cheers]. And whenever I find that free discussion is allowed in the Repeal Association, and that men are not proscribed, as some gentlemen have been, and as the *Nation* newspaper has been [loud cheers for the *Nation*], and as men who think with the *Nation* on many points have been,—when these are not proscribed and driven from the association, almost with ignominy, for endeavouring to serve their country in an open, honest, and disinterested manner [cheers]; men who try in a manly way, such as becomes freemen and not slaves, to work out the regeneration of their country by the use of every constitutional power which is placed or may be placed within their reach—when I find the association placed on such a footing, I shall go back to it [loud cheers, and cries of "*We're repeal wardens, and will never collect or pay a halfpenny to it until you return.*"] . . . As far as I am concerned, I wish it to be made known that the bridge is cut off behind me [cheers]; that I have left myself no retreat to Whiggery. I must advance with the Irish people [tremendous applause]; and I am prepared to advance with you by every peaceful and lawful means—by every means which can constitutionally be employed, to the attainment of the repeal of the union [cheers].

He explained his future intentions:—

But I am bound to tell you that the course of proceeding at Conciliation-hall is not that which, in my opinion, would tend to the furtherance of repeal; and, therefore, I propose to remain here a quiet and humble spectator of political events for the present [hear, hear]. Circumstances must arise before long which will indicate what is to be the policy of those who lead the repeal cause. If that policy be such as will allow the return of those men who have been driven almost with ignominy from the Association, I shall return. I don't know whether I am a member of the Repeal Association or not; but I am told that some of the most talented and disinterested members have been driven from it; and as long as this is the case I cannot attend at Conciliation-hall.

The Rev. Daniel Synan chimed in approvingly:—

If Conciliation-hall policy be persisted in, we shall shortly have Conciliation hall turned into a Royal Repeal Hospital, where all the duty will be done by paid pensioners. Mr. Smith O'Brien has told nothing but the truth; and although two bishops and some clergymen have already decided on the other side, the opinions of the great majority of the clergy yet remain to be revealed.

MEASURE OF RELIEF.—With the view of preventing abuse in the administration of relief under the act for providing employment for the poor, the Lords of the Treasury make the following recommendations:—"No person should be employed on any relief works who can obtain employment on other public works, or in farming or other private operations in the neighbourhood. The wages given to persons employed on relief works should in every case be at least twopence a day less than the average rate of wages in the district. And the persons employed on the relief works should to the utmost possible extent be paid in proportion to the work actually done by them."

IRISH BOARD OF WORKS.—It appears that very many of the public works projected, and, in many instances, partly executed, under Sir Robert Peel's act, authorising extraordinary sessions, have been suspended, by order of the Board of Works, on the plea that the English harvest is in danger of being lost for the want of hands to reap the corn. The relief committees are very indignant at the course pursued by the Board of Works. —*Globe.*

We understand that since the Earl of Besborough's late arrival in Dublin, his Excellency has caused orders to be executed in this city, in the purchase of Irish linen alone, to the amount of nearly £1,000.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.—The new Anti-slavery League is putting forth vigorous exertions to rouse the public mind in this country against American slavery. With this object, Messrs. Garrison and F. Douglass are making a tour through the country. At Bristol, during the last fortnight, no less than three crowded meetings have been held to hear these celebrated opponents of slavery. At one of these, the Mayor presided, and Elihu Burritt was present. It was resolved to carry out a plan which had been determined upon at meetings at Bridgewater and Exeter, namely, for the inhabitants of cities and towns in England, after which towns in America had been called, to send addresses in favour of abolition to the inhabitants of those towns. The *Bristol Mercury* mentions the following incident as having occurred at one of these meetings:—

Frederick Douglass must, indeed, have felt himself in a sort of dream when he got to England—when he found himself seated at white men's tables, and shaken by the hand by white men. At the Victoria-rooms, on Wednesday, when Douglass was speaking, our worthy mayor filled a glass of water, and handed it towards the speaker. His worship did this probably without giving the thing a thought, and as a matter of course, and few in the meeting would notice the occurrence. In the United States, a single act of that kind (except amongst professed abolitionists) would be provocative of the utmost astonishment. What! a white man—a mayor—a man in authority—hand a glass of water to a negro! Incredible!

"We report in our paper of this week," says the *Western Times*, "a brief outline of one of the most important, unanimous, and decided public meetings which this city ever witnessed. The topic was American slavery, and the speakers were some of our leading liberal citizens, and two visitors from the United States, one being William Lloyd Garrison, who is, we believe, the father of the anti-slavery movement in the United States, the other F. Douglass, formerly a slave, who has escaped from the thraldom of slavery by flight, and having educated himself now devotes his talents and energies to the cause of his oppressed brethren. The temper of the meeting will be best evinced by the resolutions which were adopted, and which were all carried unanimously. Frederick Douglass, whose eloquent language has excited such deep feelings of indignation against the American slave-owners, is supposed to be the offspring of his own master by one of his female slaves. If he be an average specimen of what this portion of the slave population would become under proper training, there can be no doubt that the system contains within itself the germ of its own violent destruction. Every good Christian will pray, however, that so awful a convulsion may be avoided, and that the American people may be brought by timely reflection to understand the position in which they are placed before all civilised humanity, and come forward as the British people did, and by a present sacrifice, purchase a lasting and an honourable renown." On Wednesday there was a numerously-attended public meeting at the National-hall, Holborn, presided over by Mr. G. Thompson. Mr. W. Garrison was present, and spoke at some length. At the close of the meeting, a resolution was passed, of which the following is an extract, the bearing of which against the Evangelical Alliance is very obvious:—

That the meeting, having listened to the address given by William L. Garrison on the subject of American slavery, have been forcibly struck with the heart-sickening, soul-debasing cruelty of that infamous institution, and especially with the strange inconsistency of its being upheld by men professing the universal rights of humanity as the foundation of their political creed, and the brotherhood of man as the basis of their religious faith; they therefore deem it a duty to embrace this opportunity of recording their solemn protest.

On a future occasion we hope to give some of the appalling statements on the subject of American slavery made by Messrs. Garrison and Douglas. Mr. Garrison will visit Scotland and Ireland prior to his return to his own country.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON is indeed an extraordinary man. No one could ever casually look at this grave and thoughtful countenance, beaming with love, and tinctured with the shade of profound melancholy, without feelings of the deepest interest. Although under forty, his head is quite bald, and he bears strong traces on his countenance of the severe intellectual labour he has gone through. So benignant is his appearance that it is said a southern slave-owner once bought an engraved portrait of him, to which no name was attached, framed it, and hung it up for a year or two in his house, struck with the benignant aspect which it exhibited, and showing it to his friends as the ideal of pure humanity. When, however, he found whose portrait it was, it was at once destroyed. His voice is clear, calm, and modulated in the most harmonious tone, and inspired a feeling in his hearers of veneration and awe. It may be said of him that he has the courage of a hero, the fortitude of a martyr, the piety of a saint, and the zeal of an apostle.—*Western Times.*

A NEW RAILWAY SIGNAL, invented by Mr. J. H. Dutton, for the purpose of establishing a communication between the guards of a train and the engine-driver, was submitted to experiment on the Eastern Counties railway on Tuesday, and the result was considered satisfactory. The apparatus consists of tubes passing under the carriages, with whistles attached to the engine and the guards' carriages; a guard, by blowing through the tube, sounds the whistle on the engine and on the other break-carriage, and thus notice can be given to the driver to stop the engine, and to the second guard to put on his break.

ABSTRACT OF MR. BAINES'S LETTER ON STATE EDUCATION.

Mr. Edward Baines's sixth letter considers the alleged inefficiency of education, and attempts to answer the inquiry, "Would it be more efficient under Government direction?" Our able contemporary, the *Norfolk News*, having embodied the substance of this letter in a leading article on State education, we avail ourselves of it in the subjoined abstract. Although some of the points argued by Mr. Baines have been discussed by ourselves, our readers will not, we are sure, object to see them reproduced in a different dress and connexion.

Mr. Baines having already shown, First, an amount of actually existing school accommodation, nearly approaching the wants of the country; and, Second, a rate of progress in the providing of schools, and a power of voluntary and independent action that assures us of a speedy supply of any remaining deficiency, proceeds to examine the plea that the quality of the education given is so poor that it is little better than no education at all, and to inquire whether Government aid is likely to improve or to deteriorate it.

No fault, Mr. Baines presumes, will be found with the universities, or the public and private schools, for the upper and middle classes. Next, he assumes that no very serious inefficiency will be imputed to the schools of the National and British School Societies. These, though admitted to be far from what they might or should be, are nevertheless taught by persons who have received some training in the various Normal Schools, or who, at least, have been approved by committees or friends of Education, are subject to visitation and an annual report. Now, the number of scholars in this class of schools is upwards of a million; and, added to those of the first class, make a very large proportion of the whole number of children under education. The great outcry of inefficiency has been raised, not against these schools, but against a far smaller and a rapidly diminishing class of private schools, including the much and often unjustly vilified seminaries kept by dames. Mr. Baines proves by the reports of the Manchester and London Statistical Societies that the private schools, though often very inadequate, have been calumniated. He has even a word in favour of the unfortunate "dames," which is the more chivalrous, as these poor old ladies, like the Indian tribes, are fast disappearing before the march of civilisation.

But, after all, are the dame schools so thoroughly despicable as is sometimes assumed? My Lord, I hope not; and I have a personal reason for that hope, for I went to a dame school myself. I am therefore bound, alike in gratitude and gallantry, to stand up for the good old ladies.

It is said that dame schools are mere places for keeping children out of mischief. If it were so, according to the recollection I have of myself and my early contemporaries, this would be no small achievement; it would be a feather in the cap of any lady, young or old; and if you empannel a jury of mothers, I engage they will return the same verdict

But seriously, can any one give me a substantial reason why a lady of middle or rather advanced life—say a widow of respectable education, who has all her life had experience of children—should not manage little boys and girls, from four to seven years of age, as well as the best *élève* of the best normal school? I don't say she will always do it as well, but I do say she will often do it better. These dames are generally persons in reduced circumstances, who have seen pretty good society—persons of some tact and skill in the management of children, known for their prudence, often for their piety, tried in the school of affliction—themselves mothers or grandmothers, and respected by their neighbours. If they were not respected they would not obtain scholars. Can any one, I say, give a reason why a dame of such a character should not teach children of such an age as well as they can be taught? Would not sixteen or twenty children be as likely to do well under such care as a hundred children, under a single master, in a large school? I know this is tremendous heresy against the doctrine of the pedants, but I fervently believe that kindness and common sense did not come into the world in our days; and that, if there is now, or ever was, a place in this world where tenderness dwells in company with prudence, and patience with piety, it is in a woman's and a mother's breast.

We need not, however, dwell longer on this part of the case, as the whole question of efficiency is foreclosed by the answer to the question, "Would the character of education be eventually and on the whole improved, if taken under Government direction?" which Mr. Baines gives in a manner that appears to us perfectly triumphant. He says—

There can be little doubt that a Minister of Education, provided by Parliament with large funds, might in the first instance, whilst his zeal was fresh, and every eye was upon him, do more than societies or private individuals. Government commissions might be sent out to Germany, Switzerland, and the United States, and a compilation made of the best methods of tuition, which might then be taught in normal schools, and be introduced by the Act of Parliament into all State schools throughout the country.

But what assurance have we that this zeal would be sustained, or that the methods of tuition, once stamped with the seal of authority, would, in future, be open to improvement? All experience teaches that the very reverse must be expected.

We must have looked at public affairs to very little purpose indeed if we do not see the tendency of all things committed to Government to become stagnant, frozen, bound in chains which it requires a Hercules to break. Is not this the very genius of Downing-street and Somerset-house? Did any man ever enter those places for the transaction of business, and leave them without a heart sinking under the sense of a dead weight of forms, delays, complications, checks, and counter-checks—to say nothing of laziness, insolence, and jobbing? New brooms sweep clean; but it is astonishing how soon official brooms wear down to the stump. I impute nothing to individuals. The present brooms are all as new as if cut yesterday. I know the conscientious diligence and exemplary courtesy of many chief ministers, Whig and Tory; and, perhaps, the higher you go, as a general rule, the more exemplary is the discharge of official duty. But the natural, I may even say the necessary, I am sure the general, character of the Government is *Conservative, anti-reforming, anti-improving, and anti disturbing.* "Peace! peace!" is the prevailing cry. To get over the day from ten o'clock to four, without annoyance, and with plenty of time to read the morning papers, this is the great object of official life. A busy man in office is soon voted a bore. A reformer brings a swarm of hornets about his ears. All below him and all above conspire to convince him of the extreme impropriety of overstepping the ruts of

official and immemorable routine. Are not the forms of your lordship's own department, the Treasury, many of them of centuries' standing, and as absurd as they are old? In the adherence to Latin and Norman French, are not some of the official ceremonies as Popish as our friends the Catholic priests? Sometimes a rude democratic wind sweeps away the cobwebs and roosting-places of office; and a clearance is made for common sense and improvement. But in an incredibly short space of time the old nests are re-built, and their tenants slumber again after the old fashion.

What lesson, Mr. Baines inquires, must we learn from the recent exposure of the Poor-law Commissioners, who, according to the Parliamentary report, did everything to save themselves trouble; sat separately—neglected to record their proceedings—quarrelled with each other and with their secretary—silenced complaint—frowned down reformation—and dismissed troublesome assistants?

What kind of encouragement, he asks again, could we expect from Government red tapists for any future Lancaster, Pestalozzi, Raikes, Wilderspin, or Stow? All experience is belied if they would not be discountenanced. It would be too expensive and too troublesome a thing to make changes in a system so unwieldy as a State establishment for teaching.

Improvements in education are called for; therefore, says Mr. Baines, "let education be free and we shall have them, but let it once be monopolised by Government interference, and thenceforth reformers must prepare to be martyrs."

There is in the free action of the people a remarkable combination of gigantic power with continual openness to improvement. Under the influence of freedom and competition, whatever is found worthy to stand, stands; and whatever is deserving to fall, falls. It is so, at least, wherever the improvement can be fully ascertained, and where there is sufficient motive for its adoption. . . . Who ever thinks of going back from a clearly ascertained improvement? Now the same law will apply to systems of Education; but it must be under the same circumstances of freedom and competition. Does not the history of schools in our own day prove this to demonstration? . . . What we want is, the living principle, the *vis vitæ*, which can only be found in the warm heart of man and the imparted grace of God. My Lord, do not ossify those throbbing valves, and stop that vital current!

Mr. Baines's seventh letter, which appeared in the *Leeds Mercury* of Saturday last, is devoted to an examination of the question, "Ought religious and secular education to be separated?" Prior to entering upon a consideration of the subject, he offers some remarks upon the views of Dr. Hook and Dr. Vaughan respectively. He points out a hidden danger in Dr. Hook's scheme:—

He (Dr. Hook) says twice over that "the State is to recognise the necessity of a religious education" (p. 36); that "religious men of all parties would require a recognition, on the part of the State, of the solemn importance of religious training" (p. 40). But for this part of his plan he provides, so far as the State is concerned, no executive principle. The State is to "recognise," but it is to be a barren recognition—except, indeed, so far as providing two rooms in which religious instruction may be given. He trusts for the execution of this part of his plan altogether to the voluntary principle. Now, if it be true (as Dr. Hook contends) that the voluntary principle cannot be trusted for general education, is it certain that it can be trusted for religious education? I confide in the voluntary principle for both. Dr. Hook confides in it for one, but not for the other. On his own principles, his scheme is defective, and that in the most important point. But the hidden danger I refer to is this:—Suppose the State has "recognised," by act of Parliament, "the necessity of a religious education," and suppose that the religious part of the education is not in reality, or is not in the opinion of Parliament, satisfactorily conducted, would not Parliament be bound, by its own "recognition," to take the providing of religious education into its own hands? I am sure this would be contended for. Ten or twenty years hence, perhaps, a future Dr. Hook would say, as his predecessor now says, "That the present system has been tried, every one must be glad," because, "with one voice, the Church and Dissent demanded that they might be permitted to attempt it;" but "the experiment has been made, and it has *failed*: I mean failed so as to convince practical men that further measures are absolutely necessary, and that the State must effect what voluntary associations will never accomplish!"

Dr. Hook's proposition is briefly as follows:—

He proposes altogether to exclude religion from the week-day instruction of the State schools; but to appropriate two afternoons a week, Wednesday and Friday, on which the clergy and Dissenting ministers should be permitted and encouraged to instruct the children in religion—the children of Church parents in one room, and the children of Nonconformist parents in another. It is an indispensable part of his plan not to suffer any religious or moral instruction whatever to be given by the schoolmaster. "It must be a law that the Bible shall never be used as a class-book: and above all things, selections from the Bible, as mere moral lessons, should be avoided" (p. 69). Of course, the school must not be opened by prayer. These things must necessarily be provided by law. That is, the Act of Parliament establishing the schools must distinctly prohibit every kind of religious and moral teaching by the schoolmaster, every use of the Bible, and every act of worship!

It will thus be seen that Dr. Hook's plan excludes the teaching of *morality*. Dr. Vaughan advocates the separation of religious and secular instruction; but he would teach morality in the schools, but not religion. "We must distinguish," he says, "between the doctrinal truths which Christians derive exclusively from their bibles, and those elementary truths of a moral and religious nature which are anterior even to revelation, and essential to every government which is to prove itself a terror to evil-doers and a praise to those who do well." Dr. Vaughan also denounces "the territorial or parochial plan of originating schools," which Dr. Hook recommends.

Mr. Baines then enters upon the consideration of the following question:—"*Would it be right, or desirable, to prohibit by law the teaching of religion or morality, the use of the Bible, or the exercise of prayer, by the schoolmaster, in day-schools for the children of the poor, and to confine him wholly to literary and scientific instruction, leaving the religious instruction to be given by ministers at stated times?*"

He solemnly believes it would neither be right nor desirable. He yet thinks that the systematic exclusion of religion from the ordinary instructions of the schoolmaster would be a fearful evil. He then proposes to consider the influence it would be likely to have, 1st, on the scholars; 2nd, on the schoolmasters; and 3rd, on our school-literature.

1st. The influence of separating religious from secular instruction, on the scholars.

After dwelling upon the all-pervading influence of religion in relation to all our interests—its essentially practical nature—not only showing the path to heaven, but the rule of conduct—he enlarges upon the consequences of excluding the Bible from our schools:—

The revelation which God in his mercy has made to man gives precepts for *the universal government of conduct*. And that glorious Book, all worthy of its Divine Inspirer, stands wonderfully connected with many of the highest departments of human knowledge. It is the earliest source of *history*, and as essential to our knowledge of *ancient history* and *ancient geography* as the sun to the solar system: it is the fountain of *jurisprudence*: it contains the infallible principles of *moral science*: it is an invaluable record of ancient usages, throwing light upon *commerce*, *agriculture*, *arts*, *government*, *social manners*, and *natural history*: its *poetry* and its *eloquence* are alike matchless: in *prophecy* and *parable* it stands alone: its *biographies* are of divine interest, beauty, and dignity: its *epistles*, of perfect sweetness, purity, and truth. But, above all, that sacred Book connects heaven with earth, and is designed to lead men from earth to heaven. It makes known to us the life and doctrines of the Great Teacher and Divine Saviour of mankind, and his sacrificial death for our redemption from sin and perdition.

If these are some of the characters of religion and of the Bible, though feebly and faintly sketched, I do not see how it would be possible for a pious teacher to shut out these subjects even from his secular instruction.

* * * * *

Let it never be forgot that the subjects to be dealt with in education are children—young, ignorant, inexperienced, fickle, refractory, having the seeds of moral evil in their own hearts, and in many cases exposed to bad influences at home or among their neighbours. It is the mode of training such children that is in question. It is not University scholars that we are talking about; nor the children of the upper and middle classes, who are (or may be) under good influences at home. But we speak of schools for the young children of the humbler class, many of whom have scarcely any domestic advantage, whilst they have many temptations;—schools not for the teaching of mathematics, chemistry, or other abstract study, but mainly for the rearing of thought and moulding of character. In such schools there must be some kind of discipline. Shall that discipline be moral?—that is, shall it consist in the presentation of moral and religious truth, with the solemn sanctions that belong to it?—or shall it be the discipline of the cane and the ferule? If the former be excluded, the latter must be the schoolmaster's only reliance. Whatever may be our opinions on corporal punishment in schools, no wise teacher would resort to it except in aid of moral discipline. Morals are the preventive police of the school. But if I understand Dr. Hook aright, he would exclude all moral instruction whatever, because, he says, "it is impossible to separate the morality of the Gospel from the doctrines of the Gospel." Dr. Vaughan would admit the teaching of "those elementary truths of a moral and religious nature which are anterior even to revelation:" but I fear such truths would be little operative, to restrain the passions and awe the consciences of the young. Yet, I repeat, without moral discipline you retain no means of conducting the school but the rod.

To disjoin religious from secular instruction would, then, in my judgment, be unnaturally to put asunder things which God has joined together—to take from religion the support it is calculated to derive from knowledge—to take from knowledge the ennobling, purifying, and sanctifying influence of religion—to give a most dangerous impression to the young as to the propriety of excluding religion from their general studies and from their other pursuits—to foster a spirit of superstitious formalism—and to withdraw from the schoolmaster his best instrument—that of moral discipline, as well as his highest end—that of moral and religious training.

2nd. What would be the effect of the proposed separation of religious and secular education on the *schoolmasters?*

Its natural effect would be, to give us schoolmasters possessing no religious character.

Dr. Hook supposes, though not without misgivings, that both the Church and Dissenters would still keep up their Normal schools for the training of teachers. But if they did (which seems very improbable), what motive would there be for teaching religion in those schools, seeing that the persons trained there are themselves to be prohibited from giving religious instruction? If Normal schools are places in which masters and mistresses are to learn their future business, and to see illustrated the methods of tuition they are themselves to practise, the object should rather be to show how they may most effectually exclude religion from their instructions! I cannot conceive what sufficient motive there would be for choosing pious persons to be trained in Normal-schools. Moral character might, and generally would be, insisted upon, but not religion. There would, on the contrary, be a motive for selecting persons of neutral, that is, of no religious character; because such persons would be most likely to give secular instruction without intruding religion into it. . . . Under these circumstances I fear the tendency would be, to produce a body of schoolmasters destitute of any decided religion. There would be many exceptions. I cannot confidently predict how the system would work. But I think most persons will feel, that at least the tendency of the system would be towards the employment of schoolmasters without religion.

Germany holds out to us in this respect a sad warning:—

It may seem a visionary apprehension to fear the creation of a body of infidel schoolmasters in England. But it is far too possible. Unless Germany is miserably libelled by recent travellers, such as Laing and Howitt, and by that great admirer of German literature, Thomas Carlyle, the body of professors in that very country where state education is carried to the point of model perfection, are almost universally infidels. William Howitt, who resided for some years in Germany, says in his "German Experiences:"—

"I shall only allude to one circumstance, which must make any parent pause before he sends his sons to study in these schools. It is the prevailing and almost universal religious infidelity which prevails in them."—p. 89.

Thomas Carlyle, in his "Moral Phenomena of Germany," says:—

"Over the teachers in the universities there is no efficient moral control. Session after session, *poison is systematically and openly administered to the youth of the land*—to the future shepherds of its flocks. Formal and normal schools of heresy are so organised, that one can only marvel how any pass through the ordeal of a university, nay, of a theological education, *with a spark of faith remaining.*"—p. 67.

Yet all these Professors are appointed by the State!

* * * * *

3rd. What would be the effect of the proposed system on our *school-literature?*

I apprehend it must altogether banish religion and morality from our school-books. To be consistent, this must be so. If religion is not to be taught in connexion with secular knowledge, it must be excluded from the school-books. But those school-books, having the stamp of authority, would come into extensive use both in and out of the schools. They would also serve as models for other books of instruction. And thus the tendency would be to discountenance the combination of religion with elementary knowledge in science and literature—an evil, I conceive, of immense magnitude!

He then adverts to the real and full import of the proposition:—

It is submitted by Dr. Hook as a means to enable the Government to take the education of the people into its own hands. That is the end. Now that end is quite incompatible with the continued existence of the present voluntary associations, such as the National Society, the British and Foreign School Society, and other similar societies, every one of which has the religious education of the people as its grand aim. If Dr. Hook's scheme be not an open blow at those associations, it proceeds by the more sure and fatal process of sap. Be well aware, then, my lord, of what it is that you are advised to do. You are advised to undermine and destroy several of the noblest societies this country ever saw, and the whole of which are directly aiming to train up the youth of England religiously. . . . . All these associations, then, which are essentially of a religious character, and all the efforts of separate congregations, would be endangered by the proposed plan of State Education. What it is contemplated to supersede, is religious in its foundation and in its superstructure—what it is proposed to substitute, is, at best, of doubtful character.

After pointing out, in very eloquent terms, the paramount importance, both morally and intellectually, of connecting education with religion, Mr. Baines concludes by stating his intention, in his next letter, to offer a few remarks on the Continental and American systems of State education

We may mention, as somewhat singular, that the *Morning Chronicle* has published each of Mr. Baines's letters without, except in one instance, a word of comment.

The *Spectator* of Saturday, in an article on "The National Education Controversy," sneers at, without attempting to reply to, Mr. Baines's statistics as to the sufficiency of school accommodation. It accounts for his affectionate championship and for that low estimate of what education ought to be, from his having himself attended a dame-school! "All the figures in the world," says our dogmatising contemporary, "would not prove that the education of the English people is anything but a melancholy farce: the speech and writing of the 'masses' are palpable evidence that even those mere *means* of education are not given to all." It, however, makes one important admission:—"We hold the service performed by Mr. Baines to be not inferior to that of his antagonists: he has boldly marked out and occupied the ground of Educational Conservatives, and has thus supplied data which will help active statesmen to calculate what must and can be done."

The "Times" Testimonial.—On Wednesday, a splendid entertainment was given at the London tavern, by the committee who conducted the public subscription for the "*Times* Testimonial," to the proprietary of that journal. It will be remembered, that a conspiracy was concocted in 1839, which had for its object the plunder of the principal European bankers to the extent of nearly a million sterling, by means of circular letters of credit, purporting to be of Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, Mills, and Company. The *Times* laid bare that nefarious conspiracy; and afterwards, when one of the exposed parties had the hardihood to bring an action for libel against that journal, it sustained and completed the exposure, at very great expense and immense exertion, in a court of law, in the case of Bogle *v.* Lawson. To indemnify the *Times* for the great expense it had been at, the leading merchants and bankers in the City subscribed a large sum; but the *Times'* proprietary preferred not receiving it, and it was employed in providing two scholarships in connexion with Christ's Hospital, and in raising tablets commemorative of the transaction in the Royal Exchange, and at the *Times* printing-office. The contributors to these testimonials, whose names have from time to time appeared, are the most eminent merchants and bankers in London; in Hamburg and Cologne (members of the old Hanseatic League); in Ostend and Antwerp (representatives of the Netherlands); in Florence, Messina, and Naples; in the Levant (Alexandria); in the far west of Columbus's world (Laguayra); in the utmost limits of Portuguese maritime adventure in the east (Macao); in Cadiz, once the link between Spain and her golden American empire; and in Paris, the centre of continental activity—political, commercial, and intellectual. The total amount subscribed was £27,000. To crown all, there appeared at the banquet to which we refer, as the organs and mouth-pieces of these representatives of the world's commerce, the Governor of the Bank of England, and the chiefs of the houses of Rothschild, of Baring, and of Masterman.

The Wakley Testimonial.—A preliminary meeting of the friends of T. Wakley, Esq., M.P., was held on on Friday at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, in furtherance of the penny subscription for presenting a piece of silver plate to that gentleman, for his firmness and impartiality in the office of coroner, particularly in reference to the flogging case at Hounslow. The meeting was very respectably attended; the several resolutions were unanimously adopted, and a committee was appointed to carry on the object.

The Poor-law Commissioners.—We have it from high authority that the poor-law commissioners will neither resign nor be removed, but that eventually the onerous duties of the triumvirate will be transferred to the Home-office; this will doubtless be more satisfactory to the country at large.—*Oxford Chronicle.*

PRESENTATION TO COLONEL THOMPSON.—Colonel Perronet Thompson, the prime instructor of our modern Freetraders, is now in Sheffield, as will be seen by the report of the free-trade *soirée*. Anticipating his visit, a few of the staunch friends of commercial freedom, anxious to recognise the presence of such a man in our locality, agreed at a short notice to present him with a slight remembrance of their esteem and gratitude for his invaluable services, made at great personal sacrifice, to the cause in which they themselves have been among his disciples. The result of a conversation on the subject was an order to Mr. Henry Atkin, silver cutler, of this town, who has produced for the occasion one of the most *recherché* cases of dessert cutlery we have ever seen. The case contains 18 pairs carved mother-of-pearl silver dessert knives and forks, 1 pair melon carvers, 2 pairs pickle knives and forks, 2 butter knives, 1 pair grape scissors, and 4 pairs nutcracks. The whole are enclosed in a splendid mahogany case, lined with blue silk velvet; on the top there is a silver shield, containing the following inscription:—"To Colonel Perronet Thompson, the father of free trade, and author of 'The Corn-law Catechism,' this case is presented, as a tribute of sincere esteem and regard, by a few of his Sheffield friends, September, 1846." The testimonial is got up in the most tasteful and workmanlike style.—*Sheffield Iris*.

"THE WILD MAN OF THE PRAIRIES."—Under this name, with also the *alias* of "What is it?" an anonymous animal has lately been exhibited in the Egyptian-hall, Piccadilly, London. The advertisement in the newspapers was ingeniously written. The creature was described as the "link between man and the monkey," so long "suspected by naturalists to be existing" *incog.*, and only now discovered "in the wilds of California;" and, no doubt, the man and his exhibitor were reaping an abundant harvest. Some envious curmudgeon, however, writing to the *Times*, has answered the question, "What is it?" too promptly and publicly to be acceptable to the partnership. He went to the show, and found "what is it" and its keeper at play with an india-rubber ball. Then the "wild man" sucked raw flesh—cracked nuts—and played other "monkey-tricks." "What is it?" exclaimed the visitor: "why, it's my old friend Hervio Nano, *alias* Hervey Leech!" And so it was! It was the agile mountebank, with short legs and dexterous arms, so well known to circus-goers in town and country! Accosted by name, "what is it" slunk into its kennel, and was overheard advising its keeper to "return the man his shilling!" "What is it?" has since disappeared, and has given rise to the inquiry "Where is it?"

SOCIETY FOR THE ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—The following gentlemen are on the Committee of this Society:—Lord Nugent, John Bright, Esq., M.P., Joseph Brotherton, Esq., M.P., Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P., Charles Dickens, Esq., W. Ewart, Esq., M.P., Douglas Jerrold, Esq., Rev. G. F. W. Mortimer, D.D., Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M. and H. W. Tancred, Esqs., besides many others of the highest respectability. Owing to the state of public business in the House of Commons, as connected with the recent changes in the Government, it became necessary for Mr. Ewart to postpone from time to time, his motion for the Abolition of Capital Punishment, and when it was finally agreed to be brought on, on Tuesday, the 11th ult., that gentleman was suddenly called from town by a severe domestic affliction. The motion is therefore unavoidably delayed till the next session of Parliament. The following donations have been received, besides many more of smaller amount:—William Ewart, Esq., M.P., £25; Norman Wilkinson, Esq., £25; Samuel Gurney, Esq., £21; John Thomas Barry, Esq., £20; T. B. Wrightson, Esq., £20; Joseph Sturge, Esq., £20; Cornelius Hanbury, Esq., £10; Joseph John Gurney, Esq., £10; George W. Alexander, Esq., £10; John Bell, Esq., £10; Edward Smith, Esq., Sheffield, £10.

THE METROPOLITAN PRESS.—The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Albion* says:—"Talking of newspapers, it may not be uninteresting to observe, that a great revolution is in the act of being effected in the metropolitan press. The success of the *Daily News*, which, at the reduced price of 2½d., sells close upon 25,000 copies of every impression, has compelled the proprietors of the other diurnal journals to resort to measures of self-defence. Among these, reduction of price is not thought of, but a reduction of expenditure is; and, to that end, it is contemplated to amalgamate the whole staff of Parliamentary reporters, and to interchange copy, as in the case of law reports and of reports of railway committees at present, between two or three of the papers. This would reduce the gallery corps of each paper some six hands, equivalent to a saving of probably not very far short of £2,000 a year to each paper; and, by coalescing in running the overland India expresses (a part of a plan), at least as much more would be saved.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, September 9th.

HER MAJESTY'S MARINE EXCURSION.

Her Majesty arrived at Jersey on Thursday. They were received on landing with the customary honours, and, in addition, two hundred young ladies, conducted by Lady De Veuille (lady of the high bailiff), and Miss Gibbs, sister to Major-General Sir Edward Gibbs, lieutenant-governor of the island. About forty variegated arches were erected, under which the Queen passed in her visit to the island. In the evening there was a general illumination. Her Majesty and the Prince, accompanied by the Lord Chamberlain, Earl Spencer, Viscount Palmerston, and the rest of the royal suite, returned to the royal yacht a little before three o'clock. Her Majesty did not leave the yacht again that day. Prince Albert proceeded in the Fairy to take a little survey of some portion of the island.

The royal party left Jersey on Friday, the 4th inst., at eight o'clock, a.m., and arrived at Falmouth about seven o'clock the same evening. An address was presented through Viscount Palmerston to her Majesty, from the mayor and corporation of the borough of Falmouth. Her Majesty left Falmouth on Saturday morning, about eight o'clock, and proceeded in the royal yacht round the Lizard Point, and on to the Land's End, passing round the "Long Ship Rocks," into Sennen Cove. The yacht then retraced her steps into Mount's Bay, and anchored off St. Michael's Mount, in Mount's Bay, at half-past one o'clock. In the afternoon the Queen and the Prince went round Penzance Harbour in the Fairy. Prince Albert landed and inspected the tin smelting works at Penzance, and witnessed the whole process. Afterwards his Royal Highness visited the Geological Museum of Cornwall, and then proceeded in the Fairy to inspect a copper mine on the eastern side of the bay.

On Sunday afternoon the royal squadron again appeared off Falmouth. On Monday they landed at the town pier, and afterwards proceeded in the Fairy up the beautiful river Fal, by Tregothnan, the seat of the Earl of Falmouth, and nearly as far as Truro; but time did not admit of their landing at either of those places. They then passed down the river, and through Carrick Roads to Swanpool, in Falmouth Bay, where they waited about half an hour, to watch the drawing of a ground sean. The royal party then re-entered the harbour, and reached the Victoria and Albert before dark. Both her Majesty and her Royal consort appeared to be in excellent health, and much interested in their excursion.

The royal squadron quitted the harbour on Tuesday morning, under a royal salute. If the weather proves favourable, it is understood that her Majesty intends visiting Fowey and Torquay, and was expected to reach Osborne-house this evening.

The papers relate the following incidents:—

An odd little circumstance took place on board the Victoria and Albert on Saturday night. It is usual, as is well known, for the crews of her Majesty's vessels to be mustered every Sunday morning. The Duke of Cornwall being one of the crew, and having only a supply of *one* white duck jacket and trousers, and one blue suit, the former had by his gambols become rather too much soiled for him to be mustered in; the captain of the foretop washed the white jacket and trousers on Saturday night, and dried them by the fire, and for want of a mangling apparatus or an ironing box, sat on them to get them smooth, giving them all the appearance of a first-rate man of war's wash. Lord Fitzclarence, on Sunday morning, when all hands were called to be mustered, noticed the cleanly appearance of the attire, and, on making an inquiry, learned this little circumstance, which on being repeated to her Majesty she laughed heartily.

When the Victoria and Albert was near the Lizard, coming back, Prince Albert got in a boat and went to the Soap Rock, and cut off a piece with his knife, which he took with him; this being the only rock of the sort known, with the exception of one in Armenia.

The *Cheltenham Looker-on* describes the royal yacht in the following terms:—

If anything could render the sea agreeable to those whose stomachs are always deranged by the motion of the vessel, the luxurious accommodation of the "Victoria and Albert" would do so; there is a beautiful suite of apartments, so perfect in all their appointments that, but for certain ivory handles inserted in the walls, to hold by when there is any great motion, it is almost impossible to fancy yourself on board ship. All the rooms are hung with chintz; bed, bed-room, dressing-rooms, drawing, dining-rooms, all chintz; and it has a very light and elegant effect. Exclusion is, however, the "order of the day," and the captain and lady in waiting, &c., are rarely bidden to the royal table. The Queen and Prince always breakfast alone in the little house on deck, in which a sliding table is inserted—that is, when his Royal Highness can eat any breakfast, which is not always the case.

IRELAND.

PERILOUS CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.—It is only in a few counties that the landed proprietors appear at all alive to the formidable embarrassments of their position. To save millions of people from starvation, and the country from convulsion, employment must be provided, as the best means of obtaining food, and the land must be taxed to the requisite amount. There is no alternative. The destitution is terrible, and daily the prospects are becoming still more alarming. At such a time it is lamentable to think that some landlords are distraining for their rents, and thus aggravating the difficulties with which benevolent and well-disposed landlords have to struggle. The Anti-Rent campaign, commenced in Tipperary, has already extended to Limerick and the King's County. What the ultimate consequence may be of anything like a general refusal to pay the landlords, no one can foretell. In Galway cholera prevailed, in consequence, it is supposed, of the consumption of diseased potatoes.

MR. O'CONNELL is to leave town on Friday or Saturday for a visit to Darrynane Abbey. The *Dublin Mail* says that the honourable and learned gentleman is to dine with the Lord-lieutenant on Thursday next, by special invitation.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting on Monday further addresses from various parts of the country were read, expressing confidence in Mr. O'Connell and moral-force agitation. They included resolutions from the Waterford corporation, the Bishop of Waterford and clergy, and the Bishop of Clogher and clergy. A letter was read from a Mr. Charles Edward Stuart, enclosing £5 as his subscription to the Association. Mr. O'Connell stated that this gentleman was a Scotchman, and a descendant of the unfortunate Charles Edward Stuart, for some time King of Scotland [cheers]. Mr. O'Connell's speech for the day was chiefly devoted to explanation and praise of the Ministerial measures for the relief of Ireland. He justified the treatment of the landed interest by Government. In conclusion, he announced his intention of going to Darrynane in the course of the week, of writing to the association every Monday; and preparing, during his sojourn, three bills to be proposed next session, for the regeneration of Ireland [cheers]; and he also stated, that when he departed this world he hoped that the only epitaph engraved on his tombstone would be, "Here lies the man who obtained repeal;" and if he did not live to see it carried, "Here lies the man who struggled all his life to obtain repeal" [loud cheers], [and never obtained it!]—Rent for the week, £142 15s.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM, with the magnificent new rooms in the left wing, containing some of the finest specimens of ancient sculpture, will be opened to the public this day (Wednesday), after being closed for important alterations.

DEATH OF LORD METCALFE.—This amiable and much-respected nobleman expired on the 5th inst., after a lengthened and most painful illness, at Rushanger-house, Basingstoke, where he had been staying for some time previous. A cancer, with which the noble lord was first attacked in Canada, was the prelude to a tedious and painful illness, which has at length terminated fatally. Lord Metcalfe's career was a remarkable as well as a brilliant one, though almost entirely confined to service in the East Indies and the colonies of Jamaica and Canada. Our Oriental dominions were, however, the scenes of his early life. Thither he proceeded at a very tender age, and did not permanently return home until he had completed a service of thirty-eight years, during which period he passed through various gradations, acquitting himself with great credit and discrimination. He was for a considerable period a member of the Supreme Council of Bombay, as well as Governor of Agra and British Resident at Hyderabad. In Jamaica his administration, was, if possible, still more successful. In 1843, he was appointed Governor-general of Canada, but after some months was obliged to return home in consequence of his dreadful malady. In 1845, he was raised to the Peerage. The last few months of his existence were literally a struggle between life and death. He died unmarried.

NEW LEAGUE.—The *Church Expositor* for August says, "Now is the time for the entire Nonconformist strength of this empire to league together. Every party jealousy must be laid aside. All diversities of creed must be kept out of sight in the common object of setting religion of all sorts free, from both protection and persecution, and demanding for ourselves and our children the Magna Charta of the Rights of Conscience. We must form a league so broad that no one person who unites with us in this demand, and be willing to work side by side—the Congregationalist, with the Free Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan, the Free Protestant, and the Nonconformist, Roman Catholic, Evangelical, and the Unitarian, not fearing the misconstruction and calumny with which such a union will be assailed, but keeping in mind the one definite object, not to seek the abridgment of any privileges of others, save where they encroach on our essential claims, but demanding our own inherent conscientious rights. Let the Anti-state-church Association become the Anti-state-church *League*, and with the name take the place of the old League. It will soon become a greater fact than the former. It will soon be called into prominence. Those who shrank from it at first will now look at it very differently. Many of the men who worked in the former League would fall in with it, and throw in much of the wisdom and spirit of that Association. We may hope that Richard Cobden will yet recognise the close analogy between the two objects, and give the sanction of his valued name to it. If not, John Bright were no unworthy leader. In the light of these considerations, the Norfolk and Norwich Religious Liberty Society have been reviewing the constitution and position of their Society, and purpose to place themselves in a situation adapted to the altered circumstances of the times, and to put themselves in communication with the British Anti-state-church Association, as the new League against the protection of religion."

THE ELSTEAD CHURCH-RATE CASE.—We beg to call attention to an advertisement elsewhere, from which it will be observed that upwards of £100 is still required to defray the legal expenses of Mr. Woods, in his conflict with the State-church party at Elstead. We trust this spirited opponent of ecclesiastical intolerance will not be allowed to suffer any pecuniary loss by the friends of religious freedom.

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—We are glad to know that the talented lecturer of the society (Mr. Kingsley, B.A.) is actively occupied, in various parts of the country, in advocating its claims and extending its organisation. He has, we understand, just returned from a tour in the south—Southampton, Winchester, the Isle of Wight, &c.—and proceeds immediately through the county of Suffolk, including Hadleigh, Ipswich, Sudbury, Halesworth, Harlestone, Bungay, &c. We need hardly say that the important object Mr. Kingsley has in view will be greatly promoted by the cordial co-operation of the earnest friends of the cause in the different localities, in affording such information and *personal* aid as will facilitate his progress. Both object and agent well merit the best services of all true voluntaries.

THE REGISTRATION.—The votes made through the agency of the Anti-corn-law League, in the counties of Middlesex, East Sussex, Hertford, West Kent, South Hants, and South Essex, will be supported and defended by gentlemen of talent and experience from the late League registration offices, and from the fund collecting for that purpose. The public are much indebted to Mr. W. H. James, who, when the League dissolved, took the responsibility of the county registration offices upon his own personal risk, to prevent the Free-trade cause from suffering by the offices being broken up. Many noblemen and gentlemen have since proffered their assistance, and it is hoped the plan will be liberally supported by all who value an extended suffrage.

A PRINCE KILLED IN A DUEL.—Gratz (Styria), Aug. 21.—Owing to an altercation which took place at a ball between the Prince of Tour and Taxis, Lieutenant-colonel of hussars, and Captain Schnedt, of the infantry, a meeting with pistols took place, and the former was killed on the spot, having received the bullet of his adversary in the breast. The event caused a painful sensation at Gratz. The Prince of Tour and Taxis, of the illustrious family of the same name, was only thirty-five years of age, and universally esteemed for his amiable qualities.—*Globe*.

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

—	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Flour.
English	1310	120				1120
Scotch.....						
Irish			2190			
Foreign	1170	1430	720			

Very firm at Monday's prices.

Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.
For Eight Lines and under . . . . . 5s. 0d.
For every additional Two Lines . . . 6d.
Half a Column. . . £1 | Column. £2
*** All communications to the Editor should be addressed to the office, 3, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"M." We really cannot undertake to promote any counter or rival organisation.

"A Village Pastor." We believe not.

The queries submitted to us by a Cheltenham correspondent we will endeavour to get answered next week.

"A. R. H." We are obliged to him for the communication, but we think the extract too long for insertion.

Our Boston correspondent had better draw up the paragraph in question.

Received for the family of Dr. Sheridan, from Mr. C. Gilpin, Bishopsgate-street, 10s.; W. L. R. C., Thatcham, 10s.

"S. B.," St. Austell. Next week.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9, 1846.

SUMMARY.

THE close of the parliamentary session has been followed by an extreme lull in the political world. Nothing of interest has occurred to attract attention or to deserve comment, save the Derby election. Mr. Strutt, after a brief struggle with his opponent, Sir Digby Mackworth, has again been returned. The conduct of a section of the Dissenting body, who stood aloof from the contest on account of Mr. Strutt's participation in the Maynooth affair, has, as might have been anticipated, provoked severe comment in some quarters. We hold them to be perfectly justified, and we admire their decision. It may be true that Mr. Strutt has benefited Derby by his princely liberality, but this does not qualify him for representing it in Parliament. It is admitted that Mr. Strutt is a man possessed of a competent knowledge and praiseworthy habits of business, but this cannot be taken as a set-off against opinions which, if carried into practice, would prove disastrous both to the civil and political interests of the empire. The Maynooth policy, as is well known, was but the commencement of a course the proper termination of which will be found in the civil endowment of all religious teachers. To this consistent termination, it is quite clear that the present Ministry are driving on. Mr. Strutt is associated with them. His vote on the Maynooth Bill, and his acceptance of office under Lord John Russell, were to be taken by men with heads on their shoulders as indications of willingness on his part to further a project deemed by Dissenters to be worthy of all resistance. Were they, on an occasion when summoned to give a constitutional expression to their judgment, to allow the voice of patriotism and of conscience to be overborne by personal considerations? Did it not become them to prove that they were in earnest? Was any national interest endangered by their conduct? Would they not have earned for themselves the contempt of all parties, by pocketing their principles for the sake of a man or a party? They have acted with greater self-respect and dignity, and we are sure they can afford to despise the senseless clamour of a few journals, who, professing to agree with them in the abstract, invariably denounce every attempt to reduce opinion to practice. We wish there had been more of the Derby Dissenters like-minded.

Now that we are upon the subject of elections, we shall avail ourselves of the opportunity to refer to a statement of the expenses incurred by Mr. Vincent's friends at the late contest for Plymouth—a statement to which we have given insertion in another column. It will be seen that the cost was small, and, we are assured, by a correspondent, might have been much smaller, but for the inexperience inseparable from a first attempt. Plymouth is a large borough; and the expenses are, of course, in proportion to the number of electors. If, then, in such a town so small a pecuniary sacrifice was necessary in order to a vigorous assertion of principle at the poll, how little need there is, in smaller places, to be frightened from consistency by a fear of the large amount of funds supposed to be required. We trust the accounts furnished by Mr. Vincent's supporters at Plymouth will stimulate sound-hearted electors throughout the kingdom to follow their example, and, if they did not win many seats, they would at least purchase, at small cost, no slight an increase of respect for their professions.

The speech of Mr. Strutt at the nomination at Derby proves how much stress is laid, by Whig politicians, upon the reception of the *Regium Donum* by men bearing the name of Protestant Dissenters. A letter from Dr. Epps upon this subject will be found in another column. It is to be borne in mind, however, that the Irish Presbyterians do not profess to be Dissenters in principle. They hold the theory of an establishment. They are scarcely so enlightened upon this subject as the Free Church of Scotland. They will take whatever they can get, if only they can dispose of it without State control. The few English Dissenters who receive a miserable pittance are known only to the appointed distributors. No return of their names is made either to the Government or to the public. The distribution is shrouded by a veil of secresy, and the disgrace can only be got rid of by prevailing upon the House of Commons to withhold the grant.

The working of a State-church has been beautifully illustrated of late by the mode in which patronage is disposed of, and is rendered subservient to personal and party ends. A curious exemplification of Lord Ripon's sense of responsibility in dealing with ecclesiastical men and affairs has lately come to light. His lordship attempts to exact from a curate conduct unbecoming a minister of the gospel, simply for the gratification of private pique, and, foiled in his purpose, ousts the minister, no doubt from pure regard to the spiritual interests of his parishioners. He has received the well-merited castigation of the *Times*, and, when next he solemnly takes his stand upon his character, the public will have some notion of what kind of character it is.

Ireland still remains an enigma, where everything social and political is at sixes and sevens. The repeal schism waxes more threatening, and O'Brien comes out in a strong demonstration against the potentates of Conciliation-hall. On the other hand, Irish landlords are indignant at the burthens thrown upon them by being compelled to furnish employment to their own starving peasantry. Their estates, they aver, are deeply mortgaged. Their splendid incomes are merely nominal. They have establishments to keep up. They can see no sense, therefore, in being charged with the support of their distressed countrymen. In lieu of the Ministerial plan, they coolly propose to borrow money from the State, at three and a half per cent. interest, to pay off the incumbrances which cost them five or six, and spend the difference in improving their estates, by the employment of a larger amount of labour. Some people will be ready to suggest that, if such are the circumstances of Irish landlords, it is about time for their estates to pass into other hands.

The dearth of home news of a political complexion during the past week, has, in some measure, been supplied by interesting, and in more than one instance, we regret to add, very painful intelligence from abroad. By the last Indian mail, we learn that the cholera has been committing fearful ravages in Scinde. Europeans and natives have alike fallen victims to the destroying pestilence. In nine days no less than 8,000 human beings were cut off by its fatal stroke.

From the island of Madeira, where Dr. Kalley has for some time past resumed his missionary labours amongst the native Roman Catholics, we learn that the bigoted portion of the population, instigated by a priest, and doubtless enraged at the success of the doctor's exertions, made a serious attack upon his residence. They were, however, disappointed in finding the object of their persecution, who escaped in the disguise of a female to the West India steamer. During the disturbance the authorities of the island remained utterly inactive. Most of the British residents have been compelled temporarily to leave the island.

Accounts from Tahiti bring intelligence of the expulsion of the French garrison from the island by the natives. A fearful vengeance will, we fear, be exacted for this renewed effort of the Tahitians to regain their independence. Another of the South Sea islands, Rarotonga, the scene of missionary triumphs, has been desolated, not by the hand of man, but by a destructive hurricane; and an appeal has been made to the Christian public of this country for assistance on behalf of the distressed natives, which, we doubt not, will be promptly responded to.

On the subject of the betrothal of the young Queen of Spain and her sister, and the disgusting intrigues of the King of the French and his agents in the Spanish capital to accomplish his selfish designs, we shall reserve comment for the present.

STATE EDUCATION—UNJUST IN PRINCIPLE.

NATIONAL greatness is the true shadow of national morality. Peoples are to be estimated by what they *are*, rather than by what they *have*. Character is the only sound basis of real enjoyment or of lasting prosperity. It is with kingdoms as with individuals. Fame may consist with the prevailing dominion of false principles and vicious morals—but happiness, never. In order to repose, stability, improvement, nations must live at home, in a sanctuary consecrated by conscience and the affections—in an atmosphere which the inner man may breathe without pollution—in peaceful and familiar converse with the circle of the virtues—self-continent and self-respecting. There is an upper sphere made for the mind, and fitness for that sphere constitutes both its worth and its felicity. Not far remote, yet too elevated to be discovered by the eye of sense—filled with glorious objects, but objects which conscience only can appreciate—flowing with innumerable streams of pure enjoyment, but streams at which mere passion cannot drink—pervaded by an air of delicious quiet, in which all the nobler emotions of humanity grow strong and active—the moral world, framed with a view to the higher elements of man's nature, cannot be neglected without stunting to puny proportions the development of his best tendencies. Would you have a great, a thriving, and a happy people, you can reach your desire only by training them to sound morality!

But morality is an ultimate product of opinion. What a man is, depends very mainly on what a man thinks, and on his mode of applying the thoughts which are his own. Truth in the understanding is knowledge—truth in the affections and will is morality. Hence, the tutor is usually regarded as the second father, from the influence he necessarily exerts in the formation of mind and character. He who marks out the channels in which another's thought shall run—who determines his course of study—who exercises his opening intellect about such objects as he himself may deem most fitting—who supplies information, awakens or represses curiosity, stimulates, checks, guides, or controls the thinking faculty, according to his own will, has in his hands, to a great extent, that other's destiny, and, just in proportion as he is in earnest, leaves upon the mind of his scholar a sort of photographic copy of his own. A people's preceptors, could they but agree, would be the masters of that people's character. National tastes, habits, and conduct, would be but an expansion of what was communicated in the school—the men being merely the boys of larger growth.

We are all of us, perhaps, too apt to overlook the *training* influence exerted by a schoolmaster upon his pupils. We seem to take it for granted that, where the knowledge formally communicated is of the right kind, the mode in which, and the circumstances under which, it is given, are of very minor importance. We forget the peculiar susceptibility of mind in its earlier states. That which a youth acquires at school in the shape of dogmatic instruction, is about the least formative of all the influences brought to bear upon him. Whilst the master is engaged in the merest routine of his official duties, he is, also, silently and unconsciously exhibiting a book which his pupils are quick to read, and eager to copy—his inner self. No man can prevent this. His general bearing—his predominant habits—his disposition and temper—what he says, and the tone in which he says it—what he omits to say, and the circumstances which accompany his silence—the incessant play, in short, of the natural man—will do more to suggest thought, to excite imitation, to open up views of moral obligation, and even to lay the basis of religious character, than book-learning of whatever kind. Youth, chameleon-like, almost invariably reflects the mental and moral hue of the manhood with which it comes in contact.

It is this pliancy of mind in its stages of immaturity—this readiness which it exhibits to become like what it sees—this certainty of absorbing into the system the moral qualities of the atmosphere it breathes, which makes education at once so useful and so dangerous. The hope of human progress would be all but destroyed, if this power were monopolised by any compact organisation. A complete confederation of teachers, if such a thing were practicable, would be a more formidable tyranny than any the world has seen. It would have under control the very springs of opinion—would possess both lock and key to the well-head of national sentiment—and would, to an awful extent, be competent to fashion a people's public character, and social morality. Such a confederation is happily impossible so long as the work of education is left to voluntary effort. Where matters take their natural course, providential law operates to ensure fair play for truth. Its advance cannot be systematically impeded. Checked in one direction, it will operate in another. Competition offers to it free scope.

We contend, then, that it is essentially unjust, to give to any class whatever, the legal power—power, we mean, organised at the general expense—of leaving upon a whole generation a particular intellectual and moral impress. No set of men, no majority, no civil authorities, have the right of determining, at the public cost, national tastes, opinions, or character. The nearer the approach made to the assertion of this right, the greater the injustice committed. But a considerable approach to it is inseparable from a legal provision for the education of the people. The predominant party in the State will always have this provision at its disposal. Even where local authority grants the funds, and local guardianship watches over the application of them, they will be as certainly employed to reproduce the sentiments of that party, as if the entire management devolved upon a central government. It is vain to assure us that national schools may be managed without admitting into them either politics or religion. Neither the one nor the other *can* be excluded. They will live in the schoolmaster. They will go forth of him whether he will or not. They will gleam in his eyes, or play about his mouth, or betray themselves in his tones, or hover about his manner, whatever may be the ostensible instruction he imparts. Every parish will be aware of this. In every parish the struggle will be to get the appointment of the master. In every law-supported school, certain opinions will be invested with an adventitious importance, not because they are formally taught, but because they are the opinions of the party who selects or dismisses the official pedagogue.

Providence, which has entrusted to human keeping so great a power and so awful a responsibility, has also limited the chances of its abuse by numerous checks. Evil and error, although able to reproduce themselves in the next generation with comparative ease, grow careless, unless injudiciously stimulated, of self-propagation. Self-denial, patience, indomitable perseverance, irrepressible energy, are characteristics of truth and goodness rather than of them. Opinion usually pushes itself into power according to its worth. When false, it may blaze up suddenly, and burn intensely, but it lasts not long. Opinion must be sound to take permanent hold upon a people, unless, indeed, it be backed from age to age by illegitimate influences. Left to the natural course of things, it will stand or fall, according as it has a basis of truth or falsehood.

The question of national education, or if the advocates of it prefer it to be so expressed, of a legal provision for the secular instruction of the people, practically resolves itself into this—Is it either ex-

pedient or just to levy general contributions on the empire, in order to give to the majority the power of deciding, not merely what the coming generation shall know, but what it shall be? This, after all, is the real point in dispute. Shall the now predominant party in the empire, by means of funds furnished by the whole community, be put into a position to determine what public opinion shall be some five-and-twenty or thirty years hence? Is such an arrangement recommended by justice, by benevolence, or by an enlightened regard to social, intellectual, political, and spiritual progress? We answer, without a moment's hesitation, in the negative—and deep will be our regrets to see national character handed over to a class whose power is still predominant, although rapidly waning, to receive a stamp of servility which it will take ages to efface.

IMMIGRATION TO THE BRITISH COLONIES.

THE hope that the equalisation of the sugar duties would prove the commencement of a new and brighter era in the history of our West India colonies is, we fear, likely to be disappointed, in consequence of the additional facilities that the home government has consented to provide for a supply of foreign labour. The competition to which the sugar interest is now exposed by the admission of the produce of Cuba and Brazil must under other circumstances have brought about a complete reform in the management of colonial estates, have given the death-blow to the old slave-method of cultivation, have introduced economical improvements, and have ensured the application of more capital, skill, and energy, to enable the planters to maintain their ground in the markets of this country. The condition of the emancipated negroes would thus have been improved, by converting unskilled into skilled labourers. The great experiment of emancipation is now, however, in danger of being swamped by the importation of labourers from India and Africa. In order to facilitate emigration to the British colonies, and secure to the planters labour on lower terms than they can at present obtain, they are to be permitted to resort to India and to certain parts of Africa for workmen, and to make their contracts *on the spot* for periods not exceeding one year, instead of bringing them, as at present, to the colonies as freemen, to select their own employers and employment, and to enter or not into contracts as they may judge fit.

Already, it would seem, there have been introduced into the West India islands, under various immigration schemes, not less than 150,000 of the natives of these countries, who have displaced a large amount of the free labourers who either could not or would not work for the low wages offered them. But this does not satisfy the planters. Wanting the energy to plan, and the capital to carry out, improvements, they wish to provide a substitute for these in an unlimited supply of hands. The cost of the former would be borne chiefly by themselves; the latter is charged upon the general resources of the colony. Because they refuse to put their shoulders to the wheel, and to expend their incomes in the development of their estates, the finances of the colonies are to be burdened, the hard earnings of the Creole population to be mulcted, and a system, approximating very closely to the slave-trade, to be encouraged, that they may stave off, for a time, the consequences of their vicious policy. On every ground, the introduction of more labourers into the West India colonies is to be deprecated. It will, in the long run, prove as injurious to the interests of the planters as to the welfare of the native peasantry. Let us hear the testimony of Mr. W. Smith, of London, a gentleman intimately connected with the West India interest, as to the real requirements of the colonies:—

"Capital and energy are the best—the only remedies for West India difficulties; capital and energy immediately amply applied. Perseverance in our present course must lead to speedy irretrievable ruin. The question is no longer one which affects merely the owners of West India property. It is invested with more important considerations; it affects the well-being of the large mass of British subjects in the persons of the enfranchised slaves. Is their condition to be one of progress or demoralisation? There is a higher and holier consideration yet. Are the glories of emancipation to be dimmed, because West India planters have not capital and energy to do their duty? Capital and energy must be applied. The system of monopoly and protection which has so fatally fostered the existing state of things, which has been productive of absentee cultivators and improvident mismanagement, is passing away. West India proprietors and mortgagees must speedily decide whether they will gird themselves for the battle which will overwhelm them."

Here is no call for more labour. On the contrary, Mr. Smith maintains that the supply of labourers is quite equal to the wants of the colonies, and that wages, "so far from being exorbitant, are decidedly too low."

It is scarcely necessary to point out the evil consequences of increased immigration upon the social and moral condition of the native population. The introduction of a large number of the untutored inhabitants of India and Africa, ignorant of the language, Pagan in religion, and outraging decency in their appearance, has had, and will continue to have, an injurious influence upon the habits, moral and religious, of those amongst whom they dwell. Much of the improvement effected by the indefatigable exertions of the missionaries, will, we fear, disappear when exposed to this new element of corruption. The system, moreover, is oppressive and unjust. The very class who suffer by this unnatural and artificial competition are compelled to bear the greater part of its cost. In order that this may be the case, the duties upon all articles of consumption used exclusively or chiefly by the native population have been increased to an enormous extent. The industrious negro is compelled to pay the penalty of his master's sloth or improvidence.

But it is upon the broad question of humanity that we rest our strongest objection to this system. By their own noble exertions and pecuniary sacrifices, the British public put an end to the slave-trade and slavery throughout our dominions; and we are sure they will evince a becoming jealousy of, and indignation at, the introduction of a system very much allied to it in its general features. The Immigration trade is but a modified slave-trade. The following testimony of a disinterested witness, on this point, is extracted from a work recently published, entitled *Letters from Madras*:—

"In case you should ever hear anything said in its favour [the Cooly trade] this is the real state of the case. It is neither more nor less than the East Indian slave-trade — just as wicked as its predecessor, the African slave-trade. It is encouraged by Lord G——, who ought to have inquired more before he gave his countenance to such horrors. These Coolies are shipped off by thousands from all parts of India to the colonies, instead of negroes. Twenty-one thousand are said to have been sent from Pondicherry only; for though Pondicherry is a French settlement, the Coolies were shipped for our colonies. Numbers are kidnapped, and all are entrapped and persuaded under false pretences. They are 'as ignorant as dirt;' do not even know that they are quitting the Company's dominions; and meanwhile their families are left to starve. There is now danger of a famine, from the large number of cultivators who have been taken away. They are so ill-treated by their new masters that few ever live to come back; and those who do, bring with them the marks of the same cruelties and floggings that we used to hear of among the slaves. As the importation is legal, of course all the throwings overboard and atrocities of the Middle Passage cannot take place; but there are great horrors from stowing numbers in too small a space on board ship. Many die, and many more have their health ruined. There is a great deal of verbiage in the government newspapers about the Coolies 'carrying their labour to the best market,' and so on: but the fact is, these poor creatures are far too ignorant and stupid to have any sense or choice in the matter."

If such be a specimen of the free agency of the Coolies, what is likely to be the power of self-disposal exercised by the African? It is notorious, that the African negroes who supply the slave-market are principally dragged from the interior of the country by rapacious chiefs. Is this to be the source from which the free labourers for the British colonies are to be drawn? If not, how are they to be obtained on that part of the coast to which the immigrationists are allowed to have access?

Nor has experience hitherto shown the condition of the imported labourers to be any great improvement upon the old system of slavery. Here is a specimen of the manner in which these *free* labourers are disposed of, extracted from the *Trinidad Spectator* of June 17th:—

"Yesterday there was witnessed in the yard at Government-house, a scene disgraceful to a free country —a scene bearing a striking resemblance to what is witnessed in a professed slave-market. The Indian immigrants, by the Lord William Bentinck from Madras and the Cadet from Calcutta, amounting to four hundred and fifty-three, were distributed gratis to the favoured applicants by the Immigration Agent General, in pure Baltimore or Cuban style. In apportioning to the planters the respective numbers applied for, *no regard whatever was paid to the ties of family or friendship*. Wives were separated from their husbands, and children from their parents. While being thus meted out as mules, if a husband rushed towards his wife, or *vice versâ*, or the mother to the lot containing her sons, the poor affectionate creatures were rudely pushed back in the most brutal and unfeeling manner by that amalgamation of inhumanity and self-conceit, the Immigration Agent General. Shall such things be tolerated in Trinidad in 1846? Forbid it. Shall our fellow-creatures, brought from the East at the public expense, be treated as slaves or as cattle when they come amongst us? No. And if others will not, we will trumpet their wrongs, and just and generous Britain will, if none other, rectify and avenge them."

The regulations adopted by the Governor of Trinidad, Lord Harris, for the plantation government of these Coolies, are redolent of the spirit of slavery. The poor Coolies must not stir off the estates on which they are located, without tickets of leave *from the manager*. Wages are to be paid without the Coolie interpreters, who are never, under any circumstances, to be the medium. Coolies whose contracts have expired, and who refuse to renew with their late employers, are, notwithstanding, not to quit their estates until provided with discharge certificates. No labourers can be employed who cannot procure *from their late managers* certificates of their regular discharge and good conduct. Such is a specimen of the new system, which the avarice of the sugar proprietors has set up to the exclusion of that personal freedom introduced by emancipation. We trust that public opinion in this country will be brought to bear upon the speedy subversion of a scheme which is intended to undo the glorious work of emancipation. These immigration projects appear to us to be equally bad in principle and in practice; nor, according to the best testimony, are they at all necessary for the successful cultivation of our West India colonies.

THE *ECLECTIC* ON STATE EDUCATION.

The *Eclectic Review* for September contains a most able and powerful article on the subject of State education. It lays bare, in a masterly and brilliant manner, the dangerous consequences which are likely to result from the Government assuming the office of public instructor. The article is, in short, a close and philosophical inquiry into the principle of State education. The peculiar quaintness of the style leaves no doubt that we are again indebted to the town of Leeds for furnishing another strenuous upholder of the freedom of the mind in connexion with the important subject of education. In the field of educational controversy Dr. Hamilton will, we imagine, be regarded as no unequal match for Dr. Vaughan. We quote a few detached extracts from the article, although they may bear upon points of the discussion we have ourselves already discussed. They are mere specimens of the vigour and point of the reasoning; but we trust they will suffice to induce all our readers who have the opportunity, to peruse *in extenso*, and lay to heart, the weighty objections urged with so much eloquence and effect against the principle of State education.

RELIGIOUS AND MENTAL FREEDOM.

Averse from every civil incorporation of Christianity, standing upon this as a rudimental principle, perfect in itself, and guiding to all equally perfect, we stand in doubt of legislative recognition (the only word which our argument will at present permit us to employ) of the educational duty. Let mental discipline be the most disparted from religion—let it be the merest literary scholarship—when you convert it into law, you recognise in it that which is nearest to religion. There may be minds which can keep the ideas distinct—there may not be a case made out for any necessary confusion of them—but the two will soon run into one another. The establishment of religion does now, in the opinion of many, call in consistency for the establishment of education. If it be conceded, an argument is furnished for the religious establishment very tangible, if not quite complete; a strong objection to it is likewise quashed. Government has its province, henceforth, in the mind of the people; the moral and intellectual soul is placed under ghostly and civil charge. It will be impossible, as these more and more intermix, to separate them. They must lose their distinction. To preserve them entire, we are sure, is impossible. The religion will become educatory, the education will become religious. A compound establishment thus rises up before us—conscience and reason are cast into its dungeons and bound by its chains—responsible and thinking man is immured in its inner crypt and strongest hold, with the gloom of an inquisition and the defiance of a keep. One mighty trust has been surrendered to the State, individual prerogative in religion; the power of that State only wants for a perfect tyranny that we betray into its custody the prerogative of mind.

NATIONAL UNIFORMITY.

Now such a system generally professes the "unitive" design. It would make all think alike. Its aim is, if not a level of degree, a level of kind. The thoughts, the categories of thought, the predicaments of thought, shall be the same. All shall be straightened as by the schoolmaster's ruler, and transcribed from his copy. He shall decide what may or may not be asked. But he must be *normalised* himself. He must be fashioned to a model. He shall only be taught particular things. The compass and tourniquet are set on his mind. He can only be suffered to think one way. His restriction is the most imperative. The desired result depends upon it. All schools will be filled with the same books. All teachers will be imbued with the same spirit. And under their cold and lifeless tuition, the national spirit, now warm and independent, will grow into a type formal and dull, one harsh outline with its crisp edges, a mere complex machine driven by external impulse, with its appendages of apparent power but of gross resistance. If any man loves that national monotony, thinks it the just position of his nature, can survey the tame and sluggish spectacle with delight, he, on the adoption of such a system, has his reward. If, however, in the view of the patriot it shall seem the lie to human greatness, the check against human improvement, the shackle on human freedom—if he shall see in it the rust which corrodes and eats out all the highest elements of human character and motive—then, though it should be pleaded for its practical ease and convenience, must he brand it with contempt, and denounce it with execration.

IMMENSE ADDITION TO GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE.

The accession of power and patronage to that government which establishes such a national system of education, can scarcely be gauged. Thousands, and tens of thousands, of *employés*, start up at its bidding. Pædagogues, secretaries, inspectors, cover the land. Sumless is the swarm of petty officiaries. Buildings must be raised, and here is favour: masters must be chosen, and here is suffrage. From the nature of the case, the favour and the suffrage will be confined to few. But Government has raised, by all these means, new influences. The schools are barracks, and the dependants upon them are troops. What behest cannot be accomplished! What power may not be wielded! What command must not be gained! Nor, as Dissenters, can we fail to foresee the patronage which will thus accrue to the Established Church. It is preponderant in all governmental influences. Its civil character, its splendid revenue, its powerful alliance, will exceed every means of counterpoise. We know who will be the functionaries of the Metropolitan executive: we know, what will be the conformity of the principal teachers: we know, how every other religion will be overshadowed. One mighty mechanism will be forged to sustain the state with mercenaries, and the church with hypocrites.

THE STATE INCAPACITATED FOR THE WORK.

The justification of any system, like that which we consider, is the hope and the attempt of laying hold upon a portion of our people, not educated at all. In the purlieus of our cities may they be found. In the great seats of our manufactures they almost possess whole districts. They are not the children of operatives and artisans. They belong to a continually deteriorating, dilapidating class. The parents are outlaws in spirit. Their grudge is against law, and order, and security. They are sullenly conscious of neglect and wrong, and they would avenge themselves. It is impossible to imagine the hiding-places in which they lurk, and how they herd like adder knots, festering in vice. They send forth their offspring to prey upon society. Who can reach this pitiable fragment? We find errors in the statistics which include these forlorn children,—many very palpable,—but this fragment, as if broken off from all, is still frightfully large, and more deadly than a volcanic projectile. Voluntary benevolence is the only means of overcoming this evil. It is a cause to be searched out. The mission which pursues it must be inspired by that of Him who came to "seek and to save that which is lost." The Ragged-school is the noblest of institutions. Here ferocity

and selfishness are softened by the kindness, and the reason, and the piety, of those who devote themselves to the work amidst all its disgusts. The high-bred, the delicate woman, the accomplished noble, contend cheerfully with all the squalor and all the defiance. Open a Government school. Can you gather these outcasts. Could you admit them in their tatters? Will you bribe them and their parents, for you must pay them instead of being paid? Is it in the common nature of instructors, appointed and salaried, to conduct these schools in the only temper which is true to them? The only children whom a national system could embrace are those that are now in the course of education: a national system could barely touch one in a hundred of those who are not now educated. In the case of children in poor-houses and prisons, we willingly allow the right and duty of those who superintend them to educate. But this supposes a virtual orphanage. There are none others to do it for them. It is not necessarily an education of which we can approve. Nothing can justify any sectarianism in it, for the rates are paid by all. If Christian philanthropists might be permitted to conduct it, it would be far more correct and efficient.

APPEAL TO DISSENTERS.

There is a body of men from whom we might expect a steady front and uncompromising resistance. The Protestant Dissenters might well be looked for in the breach. They have not been wont to flee. They cannot be overawed. But their enemies long to discredit them. Once forbidden to teach, they wrested back their right by slow and mighty struggles. They have taught, or liberty had now been banished. Their teaching power is daily augmented. They have won the pulpit. They are incessantly obtaining more and more of the press. Their sentiments are reverberated by millions who scarcely know their name. Only lately they were a people diverse from all others—they stood alone. Now their claims are watch-words—their scruples are rights—their prejudices are generalizations. Their free and independent opinions, styles of thinking, forms of avowal, impress all. There are those who love it not. How can these be silenced? By tampering with them in adulation and in bribe! Let them by inconsistency lose their power in losing their character—let them destroy themselves! Surely they will not stand out against so great a good! They, of such ancestry and heraldry, will never narrow their minds by specialties of objection! Whoever made such sacrifices of yore? Are they not ready to repeat them? Their fathers made no sacrifices of conscience—let their descendants make none. Let them be firm against Grecian gifts. What is laid at their feet, with courtly compliment, is a *trap* and a *snare*. It is to commit us. Their hostility to establishments and *regia dona* will be then disarmed. We can never act up to our principles again. We are harmless for the future—*hors de combat*. Napoleon, on the testimony of De Stael, once said, "If I had the choice, either of doing a noble action myself, or of inducing my adversary to do a mean one, I would not hesitate to prefer the debasement of mine enemy." Let us beware! All statesmanship now goes one way—each of the great divisions unites. Buy up all! The mind of all! The conscience of all! The religion of all! Multiply establishments! Appoint commissions! Endow! Every man has his price! Bid higher, and you may be sure of him! Whig and Tory—he is the head and he is the tail! This is the agreed-on policy! "Plague on both your houses!"

Now does the crisis come. We have wrapped our robe to us in the storm—shall we wear it loose in the sunshine? There is nothing which we might not receive from the treasury. It does not wait for our knocking. Its doors are flung wide open. It invites us near. But to listen to its first proposal, to touch its first dole, will have irretrievably disgraced us. We shall pull down all that we have built! We shall forswear all that we have witnessed! To be betrayed by gold! To betray the testimony of ages for base coin! Prodigal of sacrifice—fearless of reproach—lavish of blood—and to fall, at last, before a wretched bribe!

CHARGE OF PIRACY AGAINST A CABINET MINISTER!—Miss Agnes Strickland has preferred a serious charge against Lord Campbell, one of her Majesty's Cabinet Ministers. She accuses him of having pilfered her property, and appropriated it to his own use! Writing to the *Times* she says:—

I am induced to trespass on your attention by sending you the second volume of my "Lives of the Queens," with a request that you will do me the favour of comparing my life of Eleanor of Provence, consort of Henry III., at page 70, with Lord Campbell's biography of the same Princess, under the title of the "Lady-keeper," in his "Lives of the Chancellors," vol. 1st, and you will see that his Lordship has published an abridgment of that which has now been before the public six years. He has transposed the language a little in the course of his labours, to disguise the fact, and discreetly transferred the references which I honestly gave to my authorities to his own margins; but he has not put forth a single fact in addition to those which I had previously put forth in my life of Eleanor of Provence, merely curtailing my matter, but preserving the arrangement, and adding a coarse joke of his own."

After some further observations she says:—

I should have been proud of the conviction that anything from my pen had been of such great use to a learned dignitary of the law, and regarded his abridgment of my life of Queen Eleanor as one of the highest compliments that had been paid to my work, if his lordship had candidly referred to the source whence his information was derived; but he has carefully abstained from even alluding to the existence of a previously published life of that Queen.

The lady then goes on to rate the lawyer in rare style—Lord Brougham could not have done it better—for his want of—gallantry!

BEEF FROM ABROAD.—To bring beef to John Bull would at one time have been thought as absurd as to "carry coals to Newcastle." But John has stomach now, not only for beef of his own feeding, but for that of foreigners. Last week 24,822 tin packages, each weighing from eight to ten pounds, arrived in the Thames from Taganrog, in Russia, and in a vessel, too, bearing the anti-free-trade title of "The Marquis of Chandos." Formerly, in some parts of Russia, carcasses were of little or no value: cattle were destroyed for the sake of their tallow, hides, and bones, which were exported to England. But now that we have got a more sensible tariff, we get the beef into the bargain. In Ireland, also, large imports have been received of American beef, and Pat is enjoying a meat dinner at a reasonable rate. At first he looked with suspicion on the luxury, and thought he was indebted for it to some cattle distemper. He regarded it with the same suspicion as Indian corn. But such prejudices are fast dying away before good appetites.

EDUCATION IN WALES.

(From the *Pembrokeshire Herald*.)

THE PEMBROKESHIRE EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT.—According to the arrangements of the conference held in this town, on Tuesday week, a public meeting took place at the Tabernacle Chapel, Milford, on Friday evening last, in order to carry out the object of the conference agreeably to the plan proposed by the Rev. T. W. Davids of Colchester,—a plan which has succeeded nobly in the county of Essex. Promissory papers, printed for the purpose, were laid before the assembly, on the seats, all through the chapel, previous to the time of the meeting. The parties promising would engage to pay a certain sum for five years, by annual instalments, to such objects as they should hereafter direct. For this purpose a schedule of three columns has been printed; one column for a sum given towards the county fund, the other for the local objects, and the last towards the support of the Normal School, at Brecon; the party who would subscribe, having the liberty to apply his donation to either of the objects, or to all of them, as he should think fit. Those interested in the movement felt very anxious respecting the issue of the first experiment of this plan at Milford. The chair was taken by J. Roberts, Esq., Studda; after prayer the meeting was addressed by Mr. Evans, the Rev. Messrs. Lloyd, of Milford, Williams, of Pater, E. Davies, of Haverfordwest, and E. Davies, M.A., Principal of the Normal School, at Brecon. Much excitement was produced, especially when promise after promise was read from the platform. Parties who would not put down their names, after the speeches, felt the force of example. The ladies partook largely in the general excitement. They were determined to influence their lords to contribute an amount worthy of the object in view. Wesleyans resolved to sustain their denominational character for zeal and liberality; the fire of the Welsh Methodists was kindled and blazed in the right direction; Independents and Baptists vied with each other for the honour and bliss of giving in such a noble cause. Teetotallers made their thank-offerings as the fruit of their praiseworthy abstinence. The peasant, the mechanic, tradesman, and gentleman, were all anxious to participate in the bliss of benevolence. And though the congregation was not crowded, and though Milford is a quiet place, not remarkable for wealth nor commerce, the promises at the close of the meeting amounted to upwards of £310, which have, since the meeting, been increased to £360. Having moved on so successfully, the friends of education have determined to have another meeting at Hakin, in the Welsh Methodist Chapel this evening (the 28th of August), when they expect to increase the above sum to £500. We have now in progress a school for 400 children, into which we shall admit children of all denominations, Baptists, Methodists, Independents, and Catholics too, if they read the Scriptures.

ST. DAVID'S.—A meeting similar to the above was held at St. David's, on Tuesday evening last. The chair was taken by the Rev. Mr. Richards, Wesleyan minister, who, in a powerful and eloquent speech, expressed his warm attachment to the objects of the meeting. After prayer, the assembly was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Griffiths, Trefgarn, Jones (Baptist), T. Lloyd, Milford, J. Williams, Haverfordwest, E. Davies, M.A., and E. Davies, Haverfordwest. There are two schools already supported by the Independents and Calvinistic Methodists at St. David's. The promises, on Tuesday evening, in connexion with the present movement, on the same plan as that at Milford, were upwards of £100, making all their contributions, in that place, towards the cause of education, to be nearly £300 in the course of five years. If the present movement go on at the rate it has commenced, it bids fair to fill every corner of the county of Pembroke with a good and liberal education. It is to be hoped that our own wealthy town will follow the preceding noble examples, in a short time. If the Dissenting interests can raise £500 at Milford, £2,000 would be a small sum from the same party in this town.

NEWPORT.—On Wednesday evening last, a public meeting was held at the Tabernacle Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Newport, Pembrokeshire, to consider the best means to be adopted to stimulate the town and neighbourhood to more united and energetic exertions, for the establishment and support of a local school, on the normal system, for Newport and its vicinity. There were present, the Revs. Daniel Davies, David Rees, and J. Phillips, of Cardigan; Evan Lewis, Brynberian; Simon Evans, Penygroes; Thomas Lloyd, Milford; J. Griffiths, Trefgarne Owen; Mr. E. Davies, A.M., Principal of the Brecon Normal School; Mr. Thomas Lloyd, Cardigan; the ministers and local preachers of the immediate vicinity, and numerous other gentlemen. The chair was taken by G. Bowen, Esq., of Llwynygwair. The meeting was ably addressed by the Rev. Samuel Thomas, of Newport; Mr. E. Davies, Brecon School; the Rev. D. Rees, Cardigan; Mr. Thos. Lloyd, Cardigan, and others. A school on the above principle, wholly unsectarian, will be opened at Newport, on the 1st of September, at the school-room attached to the Independent chapel, until a more convenient school-room can be built.

AN INJUDICIOUS FRIEND.—The *Morning Post*, a professing friend of the Monoplists, (they are most unfortunate in their "friends,") has been relating an anecdote to their harm. The late Sir Charles Wetherell, it seems, was violently opposed to the Ministerial Corn Bill, and formed a resolution to sell his farms if so ruinous a measure were passed. The bill did pass—the learned landowner, alarmed for the moment, soon forgot his fears—and, says the perfidious *Post*, when the accident occurred to him by which he died, he was scouring the country, not to sell the farms he already had, but "to purchase others!"

THE NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH at Cheadle, dedicated to St. Giles, recently erected at the sole expense of the Earl of Shrewsbury, was consecrated on Monday week.

THE DERBY ELECTION.

The nomination of candidates took place on Wednesday morning, at the Town-hall. Mr. Strutt and Sir D. Mackworth, accompanied by their respective committees and supporters, arrived at the hall shortly before nine o'clock, and were received with loud cheering by their partisans in the body of the building.

After the usual formalities, Mr. J. B. Crompton and Mr. D. Fox nominated Mr. E. Strutt; Mr. Newton and Mr. Lewis nominated Sir D. Mackworth.

Mr. STRUTT then addressed the electors. After explaining his reasons for accepting office, he said he would now refer to the main objection which had been made to his re-election, and to the great question upon which he believed this election would hinge—he meant the vote he had given upon the Maynooth grant. He then entered upon an elaborate defence of his vote on that occasion, mentioning that before supporting it he had voted for Mr. Ward's amendment for paying the grant out of the revenues of the Established Church:—

He could not give his vote on this question without looking to the general state of Ireland, especially with regard to the religious endowments existing in that country. They found there a church equally distinguished by its wealth as by the fact that its members constituted a small minority of the inhabitants. The revenues of that church, it must be remembered, were formerly possessed by the Roman Catholics, and were from them transferred to the small minority by whom they are now held. Another important point for consideration was, that *endowments were annually voted by Parliament for the support of Protestant Dissenters in Ireland*. Admitting, then, the existence of the immense revenues of the Established Church, and that the practice of voting annually endowments for Protestant Dissenters in Ireland would be continued, he had to consider whether it it would be just or fair to the immense majority of the inhabitants of that country—the Roman Catholics—to refuse them this small pittance, which had been continued to them for upwards of fifty years. He knew that many of his Dissenting friends would say, and with perfect justice, "We are equally opposed to all endowments—we would have you vote against the endowment of Protestant Dissenters as well as against the endowment of Catholics." No doubt, taking such a view of the question, he (Mr. Strutt) would have had a valid excuse for opposing the Government proposition, if he had chosen to do so; but he felt that while, by linking himself with those who were the determined enemies of all religious liberty, he might deprive his Catholic fellow-countrymen of the grant they had so long enjoyed; yet when the monstrous endowments of the establishment in Ireland were brought under consideration, his vote for their reduction would be rendered powerless, because he would be opposed by those very men with whom he might have joined to defeat Sir R. Peel's measure.

Upon the question of endowments generally, he said:—

It had been intimated that because, under the peculiar circumstances he had mentioned, he had given this vote (for the Maynooth grant, which had excited much displeasure among the Dissenters of Derby), he was, therefore, in favour of granting increased religious endowment to the Roman Catholics and other religious bodies. He was happy, however, to have this public opportunity of assuring them that no more unfounded statement had ever been made. The principle he had always held and avowed was this, that no man ought to be taxed for the support of another man's religion. He had always acted on this principle, and when the question of church-rates had come before the House of Commons he had always voted against the present system of levying those rates. He had also voted against imposing those rates upon the country at large, by taking them from the general revenue of the kingdom, because he considered that as Dissenters contributed to that revenue, it would be unjust to subject them to this tax, though in a less offensive and direct manner than at present. He could assure them that he was as fully satisfied as they could be of the injustice of taxing the people of this country for the endowment either of the Roman Catholic clergy or of any other sect ["hear, and cheers].

Sir D. MACKWORTH then addressed the electors. He said he did not stand before them as the advocate of any particular measure, but solely to support the Protestant religion of this country [a voice: "It won't do!"]. No mere question of politics or of party would have induced him to become a candidate for their suffrages.

Mr. J. GAWTHORN, minister, said the Presbyterians of Ireland had applied, or were about to apply, to Parliament for a grant of money to build a college for the education of their ministers; and he wished to ask whether Sir D. Mackworth would support such a vote?

Sir D. MACKWORTH would give no pledge on any subject except to support Protestantism. There was nothing in his principles that would lead him to refuse a grant to the Presbyterians for the purpose which had been mentioned. He would, however, give no pledge on the subject; but if an application of this kind came before him as a legislator, he would inquire carefully into the circumstances.

In reply to a question from an elector, Mr. Strutt said he was in favour of an extension of the suffrage, but he was not at present prepared to go the length of supporting a universal franchise. He wished to see the franchise gradually extended, in proportion as, by the spread of education, the people showed themselves fit to exercise it [hear, hear]. He thought the franchise for Parliamentary voters might now be safely extended as far as the franchise for municipal elections.

The MAYOR then called for a show of hands, which he declared to be in favour of Mr. Strutt.

A poll was then demanded on behalf of Sir D. Mackworth.

The poll took place on Thursday. Mr. Strutt started with a majority, which increased hourly. At the close of the poll the numbers were—Mr. Strutt, 835; Sir D. Mackworth, 559: majority, 276. The official declaration of the poll was made on Friday.

With regard to the part taken by Dissenters, the *Times* says:—"The friends of Sir Digby Mackworth attribute his defeat to the circumstance that many of the Dissenters who had given an implied pledge not to vote at this election gave their votes to Mr. Strutt." The following is an extract from a communication on the same subject:—

Many of the Dissenters not only voted for Mr. Strutt, but were among his most active canvassers. Many who, at first, thought of remaining neutral, were shaken from their con-

sistency by the fear of letting in a Tory who would support the Irish church in all its corruptions. Mr. Strutt gained many by his speech on the morning of his nomination. His declaration that he believed it to be "unjust to tax one man for another man's religion," and his avowed determination to act on that principle, were thought by some to be all that we had a right to require of him. Others of squeezable consciences, and those who exalt expediency above principle, were intimidated by such representations as these: "It will be an indelible disgrace to Derby to reject such a man as Mr. Strutt, and all the blame will fall upon the Dissenters." "By letting in Sir Digby Mackworth, who will maintain Church-rates, and all other ecclesiastical oppressions, you will roll back the cause of Nonconformity a quarter of a century."

In spite of all such representations, there were some who viewed the stand they had taken in the light of a religious duty, and they stood firm. I am not aware that any Dissenting minister voted. Certainly Mr. Gawthorn, Mr. Corbin, Mr. Pike, and Mr. Poile did not. The Unitarian minister and the Catholic priests, I take for granted, voted for Mr. Strutt. The greatest part of those who attended the meeting on Monday morning, and heard the grounds on which we took our stand, I believe, did not vote at all. It was not the wish of those who refused to vote, to turn Mr. Strutt out; and consequently they used no means to try to influence others who did not see it to be their duty to refrain from voting. As their policy was purely negative in its character, they did not feel called upon to try to influence those who did not make it a matter of conscience to act with them.

The stand we have taken has given us an opportunity to say plainly what we do mean, and what we do believe, and what we do want, to both Whigs and Tories. Many of them know more about our principles than they did a week ago. The bills that have been printed, and speeches that have been made, have paid more attention to Nonconformist principles and feelings, and have shown a greater disposition to conciliate Dissenters, than has ever been manifested at any previous election.

Our own correspondent writes:—

DERBY, SEPT. 7TH, 1846.—The result of the election for this borough was declared by the mayor at the Town-hall, on Friday last. Mr. Strutt's majority was announced to be 276 over Sir Digby Mackworth. The *Reporter* of that morning had stated it at 284. The relative numbers polled for the Liberal and Conservative candidates were about the same as at the general election in 1841. There was a considerable difference, however, in the character of the majority at the recent election. A few Dissenters did themselves honour by resolutely declining to vote, while some who have formerly voted with the Conservatives polled on this occasion for Mr. Strutt. On the other hand, Sir Digby Mackworth has doubtless caught a few votes, among Wesleyans and others, by his anti-Popery professions. It is hoped that the sound and earnest Nonconformists will now immediately bestir themselves to look out for a suitable man to represent their views at the next election. If they will do this, it is believed that a considerable number may be induced to support such a man who *must* vote in any case, and who make it a rule to vote for the best man they can get.

"PHYSICAL FORCE" AND THE PUBLICANS.—We are indebted to "drink," so a London journal assures us, for all the money required for the maintenance of the army, the navy, and the metropolitan and rural police.

The licensed victuallers (or their customers) pay, yearly, for licenses, taxes, and spirit duties	£11,000,000
The annual cost of the army is	£3,500,000
Of the navy	5,000,000
Of the London police	500,000
Of the rural police	750,000
Army, navy, and police	10,750,000
Leaving a surplus of	£250,000

When we see such results achieved by the consumption of strong drink, what may we not anticipate from an abstinent people? Why, the odd £250,000 would establish an additional school in every large town in the kingdom!—*Gateshead Observer.*

THE SALT MONOPOLY.—The Corn Monopoly and the Sugar Monopoly having fallen, the Salt Monopoly is threatened with the same fate. The salt-manufacturers of Cheshire have taken up arms for free-trade in their commodity, and are gradually drawing other parties to their ranks. At present, the population of India, who consume from 250,000 to 300,000 tons of salt per annum (using it as a zest to their insipid rice), are restricted to supplies from the shores of the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. To throw this trade open, and thereby create a demand for English salt, and give employment to English shipping, is the object of the Cheshire agitators. The natives of India, should the agitation succeed, will be supplied with a cheaper and better article.

FORBIDDING THE BANNS.—At a rural town in the west of Scotland, not far from Glasgow, the banns of marriage were proclaimed on Sunday, in the parish church, between a young couple well known in the place. The church was crowded, a whisper of opposition having run through the locality in the morning; and no sooner had the proclamation been made than up rose a professional gentleman from Glasgow, and forbade the marriage, in behalf of a client who professed to have a prior claim to the lady. But on the following day the courageous lovers, defying the lawyer and his employer, entered into holy wedlock.

MR. J. TEMPLE LEADER AND THE "TIMES."—In our last number we gave insertion to an extract from a French newspaper, reporting the sporting preparations of Lord Brougham and Mr. Leader at Cannes. This news was made the occasion of severe comment upon Mr. Leader, M.P. for Westminster, by the *Times* of Wednesday. In a letter to the *Times* of Thursday, Mr. Leader writes as follows, from Putney-hill:—

The story of the deer, roebucks, stags, hounds, and huntsmen in pea-green liveries, is merely a stupid hoax, like others which have in former years appeared in a French paper, and probably by the same hand; my only surprise is, that there should be any person in London silly enough to believe so very silly a story. You, however, make this absurd nonsense the foundation for a false charge against me. You say "that the member for Westminster does not even pay his constituents the compliment of remaining throughout the session to represent them in Parliament." This is entirely untrue. I was in England, and in the House of Commons, before the end of January. I have voted during the session on almost every question of importance; and I was in the House of Commons on Friday when Parliament was prorogued.

THE LATE PLYMOUTH ELECTION.

A correspondent sends us the subjoined statement of the expenses incurred in the late contest at Plymouth, with the hope, in which we participate, that the comparatively small cost of the trial being made known very widely, may induce other constituencies at a general election to follow the good example. We understand that the friends of civil and religious liberty in this borough are anxious to follow up the work commenced with so much spirit on that occasion. A meeting is to be held this evening to consider the best course to be adopted, prior to a general election, in order to secure the triumph of these principles, when probably one or more efficient candidates will be fixed upon and invited.

LATE PLYMOUTH ELECTION.

(July, 1846.)

Mr. H. Vincent's committee hereby submit to the electors of Plymouth the subjoined account of charges *made* and of those actually *paid* by the committee, the funds to meet which have been raised by voluntary contribution. They would remark that the present is the first attempt which has been made in this town to confine the costs to the *legal rates* as laid down in the Reform Act.

The following is a copy of the account presented by the returning officer:—

Lord Viscount Ebrington and Henry Vincent, Esq., to the Returning Officer, Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To Paid Sheriff's Messenger, Fee on receipt of Election Precept	5	5	0
Town Crier, proclaiming Election	1	1	0
Messrs. Hearder and Brewer, for Poll and Check Books; Stationery, for the Polling Booths; and printing various Advertisements	13	7	0
Mr. J. E. Adams, for the erection of Hustings, fitting Polling Booths, &c., &c.	56	7	7½
Seven Returning Officers and their Poll Clerks, each £6 6s.	44	2	0
Paid Cleaning Booth No. 3	0	10	0
Poll Booth, Royal Hotel £5 5 0			
Do. Royal Exchange 2 2 0			
Do. Grey Coat School 3 3 0			
Do. Free School 3 3 0			
	13	13	0
Paid Messengers and Doorkeepers, at the several Polling Places	11	15	0
Mr. J. E. Adams, Surveyor, for superintending the erection of Hustings, &c.	3	3	0
Clerk of the Peace, administering Oaths to Returning Officer, Messengers, Doorkeepers, &c.	2	2	0
	£151	5	7½

From this sum the following *deductions* have been claimed and allowed:—

	£	s.	d.			
Returning Officers and Poll Clerks	22	1	0			
Erection of Hustings	16	7	7½			
Sundry Smaller Sums	9	13	0			
				48	1	7½
Which reduces the Account to				£103	4	0

The following is a statement of the expenses incurred by Mr. Vincent's committee:—

	£	s.	d.
Half of Returning Officer's Account	51	12	0
Printing and Stationery	14	2	2
Clerks and Messengers	4	12	0
Hire of Carriages	2	10	0
Hire of Rooms	7	13	10
	£80	10	0

THOS. NICHOLSON, Chairman.

Plymouth, August 29, 1846.

AN HONOUR AT SECOND-HAND.—The *Devonshire Chronicle* gives the following dialogue as having taken place between an enthusiastic admirer of F. M. the Duke of Wellington and the daughter of the landlord of the inn where his Grace stopped at Totness:—

Enthusiast (breathless)—"Oh, my dear Miss Webb, is it true that the Duke of Wellington stopped at your house today?"

Miss Webb—"Oh, yes, sir, it is true, for I shook hands with him."

Enthusiast—"My dear Miss Webb, have you shaken hands with anybody since?"

Miss Webb—"No, indeed, sir, I have not."

Enthusiast—"Then, my dear Miss Webb, pray do shake hands with me" (shakes hands).

SOLDIERS WITH SYMPATHIES!—The privates of the seventh, or Queen's Own hussars, have subscribed to erect a stone over the grave in Heston churchyard, in which the remains of their late comrade, the last victim of military flogging, Frederick John White, are deposited. The inscription engraved on it is, we understand, as follows:—"Sacred to the memory of Frederick John White, a private in the seventh, or Queen's Own hussars, who died July 11th, 1846, aged 27 years. The stone has been erected by his comrades, as a testimonial of their deep commiseration of his fate, and out of respect to his memory." It is believed that the erection of the above simple expression of the feelings of the privates on the subject of military torture will be permitted by the officers of the regiment. [Will not this circumstance help to convince the Duke of Wellington that the soldier has enough sense of moral duty to bow with implicit obedience, to more manly punishment than the lash?]—*Jerrold's Newspaper.*

THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—Much dissatisfaction has been created by a change which the South-eastern Railway Company have made in their tariff of fares. From the 1st of the present month the whole scale of charges has been raised, the increase varying from a trifling amount up to fifty per cent. The fares to Maidstone have been increased twenty-eight and a half per cent. in the lowest alteration, and fifty per cent. in the highest. A correspondent of the *Times* remarks that you can go to Maidstone by boat, Rochester Railway, and omnibus, all first-class accommodation, for less than the third-class fare by rail, and the time occupied is only half an hour more. It is hinted that the South-eastern Railway adopted low fares while rival railway schemes were before Parliament; when Parliament has closed, their rivals having been beaten, they immediately raise their charges, knowing that to many places they have a complete monopoly of conveyance.

The *Leeds Mercury* of Saturday states that Mr. Wilderspin is labouring under indisposition, so severe as to cause much apprehension for the result.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING ON THE SABBATH.

The subject of railway travelling on the Sabbath, appears to excite an extraordinary amount of interest and agitation in Scotland. Amongst the most active opponents of the system in the Free Church of Scotland, the subject is warmly discussed at the meetings of the shareholders of most of the Scotch railways. As a specimen of the arguments advanced on each side, we copy the following report of a discussion on the question at the half-yearly meeting of the North British Railway on Thursday last, as given in the *Edinburgh Chronicle*:—

MR. BLACKADDER presented a number of memorials and remonstrances to the directors and shareholders, praying that the Sabbath traffic on the railway might be abolished, chiefly from Free Church congregations. All these memorials urged that the running of these trains on Sabbath was a gross violation of an express command of the Lord of the Sabbath. Mr. Blackadder said that it was his duty to urge the claims of the motion of which he had previously given notice, that there be no more running of railway trains in connexion with the North British Railway on Sabbath. The running of these trains on that day was a complete violation of an express command of God.

Professor DICK: Show us by what authority it is we keep the day we do keep, and on what principle it is that we keep it.

MR. BLACKADDER: I have my Bible in my pocket, and am prepared to advert to those objections which have been generally urged against our views, namely, that our Lord went through the corn fields on the Sabbath-day, that he healed the sick, and performed miracles. But whatever objections might be started, he would say that the fourth commandment was binding upon us—"Remember the Sabbath-day to keep it holy." It might be said that the sin was a little one—that there was only a morning and an evening train; but he would rather see a dozen trains running in a day. The public would then see the nature of the evil. By the present system, railway servants were compelled to labour on the Sabbath, a practice pernicious to their bodies and destructive to their morals. He brought his motion forward more in sorrow than in anger; and though the object he had in view might not be gained at present, yet he would bring forward his motion on future occasions, till some change was effected.

Mr. COWAN said that he employed a good many operatives; but, though he had often tempting and pressing orders, he always looked upon it as being an unjustifiable act were he to take any part of these operatives' time to further his trade on the Lord's-day. He wished the working man had more holidays; and, perhaps those who speak so much about the advantage of railway travelling to the working man, would find it more advisable to let him have the Saturday afternoon than the Sabbath-day for excursions of pleasure. Steam, he believed, had not yet done what it might have done for the poor man, but to desecrate the Sabbath was not the way to let him have the benefit of it.

Mr. M'INTYRE was quite opposed to the shutting up of the railways on Sunday. Nothing so despotic in its character would be tolerated in Russia or Turkey. If people are to stickle so much for the law of the Bible, why not make trafficking on the Sunday a capital crime at once? Moses said, "Whosoever shall do any work on that day, let him be put to death." But they never think of going that length—my personal liberty would be interfered with were I not to have the opportunity to travel on Sunday. Besides, I have a stake in this railway, and I have a right to make the most of it. I complain that the gentlemen on the other side of the question don't go far enough. They would not allow the poor man to roast his joint of meat at the baker's on a Sunday, but they will take care to have their own. They tell us that Sunday travelling is quite against the law of God; but if they would look to their Bibles they would there see a Sabbath-day's journey spoken of. Now a Sabbath-day's journey in the time of Moses was an hour in duration; and if we can transport people thirty miles in an hour, surely there is nothing to find fault with, though in Moses' time they could only go four. It will never do to compare a railway to a manufactory. You may shut up the latter, but you cannot shut up the former. Why, railways are now becoming the very turnpikes of our country, and would you venture to prevent passage on the turnpike road? I confess I don't wonder much at the ministers being so anxious to prevent the trains running on Sunday. It becomes a matter of great pecuniary moment to them to see thousands setting off on Sundays by the railway.

The Rev. Mr. STEVENSON, Leith, was truly sorry to see such an overwhelming tide of Sabbath desecration. He had been informed that thousands were taking advantage of the railway to travel on the Sabbath.

Professor DICK rose and said that the Sabbath was distinctly a Jewish institution, and it was impossible to point out chapter and verse where it was made binding on us. A good deal had been said about a seventh day, but if you go to the north pole, why, you have got a six months' day and a six months' night, and your Sabbath will only come round to you once in seven years. Where is the seventh day, or on what principle is it that you keep a seventh day? God would never ask people to do what he was well aware they never could perform. This is a question of principle, and it would not do for the advocates of the other side to give what they think might be and should be. If the Sabbath is to be defended on the principle of expediency, then we would understand what is meant; but vague statements or vague passages of scripture will not do.

The Rev. Mr. STEVENSON said that the fourth commandment was quite explicit—Remember the Sabbath-day to keep it holy. As to the doubt about the day, he would say, once for all, that the seventh day invariably followed the six days' labour. There could be no mistaking the day.

The CHAIRMAN said, that the question was not a new one to him. The discussion of it was an ordeal which he had gone through at every meeting. Complaints had been made about so many trains running on Sabbath, and he believed not without cause. At present, however, they were in a kind of transition state, and until the North British line was fairly completed, a few annoyances would have to be submitted to. He could assure the meeting, that the intention of the directors was to run only a morning and evening train in addition to the mail train, but fewer they did not think it consistent with their duty to sanction. They were willing to give as little offence as possible to any of the shareholders. For his own part he saw nothing wrong in running trains on Sabbath.

The meeting was subsequently addressed by Mr. BRIDGES, W.S., Mr. BUCHAN of Kelloe, and Sir JAMES FORREST, in support of Mr. Blackadder's motion, and by Mr. WEDDERSPOON and Mr. CADDELL, publisher, in opposition to it. The motion, however, was, negatived without a division, Mr. Blackadder giving notice that he should renew it at the next meeting of shareholders.

RELIGIOUS BIGOTRY AT MADEIRA.

Madeira, Aug. 12.—On the afternoon of the 2nd of August, the Canon Carlos Telles, accompanied by a mob of the lowest rabble in town, assaulted several individuals, men and women, who were said to have been in the house of the Misses Rutherford (two English ladies residing here for their health), for the purpose of reading the Bible and praying. The priest, with a crucifix in his hand, commenced the affray by beating one of those persons who was quietly walking home. At night the same mob broke into the house of the Misses Rutherford, and under the pretence of searching for heretics rummaged all the premises, even to the chamber where one of the ladies was lying dangerously ill. The police, on being called to interfere, entered the house, and pretended to restore order, but it was evident that it was their intention rather to encourage than to quell the riot; three men only, out of an immense crowd who filled the house, were taken up, and even these were allowed to escape under the plea that they were quietly passing by at the moment, and were only accidental spectators. The authorities took no steps either to punish the priest or any of the rabble, or to prevent the recurrence of similar outrages, beyond an attempt to cover their connivance by calling witnesses before the police magistrate to depose what they knew of the matter, but only such were called as they knew would misrepresent the affair, and not criminate the priest or any of the rioters. It was a most shameful and impudent farce.

On the Monday and subsequent days it was publicly talked of in town, that a larger mob intended on the Sunday following to attack the house of Dr. Kalley, destroy and burn his property, and put the doctor forcibly on board the English steamer, which was expected to arrive on that day, and thus expel him from the island; the signal for the gathering of the mob to be a rocket fired from a certain house in town. To the astonishment and terror of every respectable person in town, no measures were taken by the authorities to prevent the commission of this piece of barbarism, beyond placing a guard of only sixteen soldiers at Dr. Kalley's door.

Sunday noon the expected rocket was fired, and an immense mob, armed with clubs, began to gather on the Praça Constitucional, and very soon afterwards commenced their march to Dr. Kalley's house; it is hardly credible, but not the less a fact, that they were accompanied in their march by the civil governor and police-master, the brother of the latter being one of the principal rioters! Arrived at Dr. Kalley's house, they forced open his doors, broke into the house, destroyed his furniture, opened every chest, drawer, and closet in the house, threw all his library and papers into the street, and set fire to them! The soldiers offered no resistance—the mob had everything their own way (the civil governor and police master being present, and in the house all the time); and such a scene of outrage ensued as would disgrace the darkest age of monkish persecution! Fortunately, the doctor had left the premises some time before, and had, while they were engaged in the destruction of his house, effected his escape on board the English packet steamer. When the mob were informed that he was already safe on board, they compelled the English consul to proceed on board, and produce the Doctor, that they might be convinced of the fact, threatening violence to his (the Consul's) person and property if he refused. The Consul, thus compelled, accordingly did go on board, and induced Doctor Kalley to appear to those who had gone off in boats. Since then, no inquiry has been made—no proceedings have taken place against the authors and perpetrators of this most infamous act; and such is the panic, in consequence of the shameful apathy and connivance of the authorities, that several English families have already gone on board the vessels in the roadstead, in order to be secure from insult.

The military governor had the troops in barracks, and under arms during the riot, ready to march when required by the civil authorities; but no demand was made for military interference. It was not, therefore, want of necessary force; it was want of will. They had sometime back, you well know, instituted a legal prosecution against Dr. Kalley, in which they failed. They now determined to get rid of him by violence, and succeeded.

British Penitent Female Refuge, Hackney.—On Wednesday evening last, the seventeenth annual meeting of this valuable institution was held at the Asylum, Cambridge-heath. The attendance was highly respectable. John Dobie, Esq., occupied the chair. Mr. W. Woodhouse, minister, opened the meeting by prayer, when, after an address from the chairman, the claims of the charity were powerfully advocated by Dr. Carlile, Messrs. J. Viney, S. Davis, J. B. Talbot, W. Tyler, H. Harrison, ministers, and T. Dunn, Esq. The charity appears, from the statements in the report, which was read by the secretary, to be prospering. Sixty-five females were on the foundation during the year, and several pleasing communications were received respecting individuals once the inmates of this Society's Asylum; who have been reclaimed and are now doing well as respectable members of the community. The income for the year was rather more than £1,728.

The Bright Testimonial.—The subscriptions to the Bright Testimonial proceed in a most gratifying manner. Already upwards of £10,000 has been subscribed, although all the local committees in the manufacturing districts are not in full operation.

Reduction of Railway Fares.—We have much pleasure (says the *Liverpool Times*) in drawing the attention of our readers to an advertisement of the London and North-western Railway, announcing a considerable reduction of fares between Liverpool and London, and Manchester and London, to take effect on the 1st September, and promising a reduction of various short fares on the Liverpool and Manchester line. After the above date, first-class passengers travelling between London and Lancashire will be able to go from Liverpool to London for 37s. instead of 45s., and from Manchester to London for 35s. instead of 42s.

LITERATURE.

THE PERIODICALS (SEPTEMBER).

We were obliged to omit our usual notice of periodicals last month. We much regretted it at the time, and we do so still. The British Quarterly and the North British Review both claimed notice at our hands, and would unquestionably have received what it would have been grateful to us to give—a favourable one. It would be absurd after the lapse of a month to comment upon the several contents of each, and we shall content ourselves therefore with the remark that the perusal of both gave us great, if not unmingled, satisfaction. The article in the British Quarterly which was, in our judgment, least worthy of it, was that relative to *state education*. We complain not of the side taken by the writer, sincerely as we regret it; but on so grave a subject we certainly looked for a more maturely reasoned piece than that offered to us. We shall hope to see the error repaired in the next number.

The Eclectic Review is specially distinguished this month by an article on the same subject. It takes a negative view of the question, and our estimate of its worth will be seen by the copious extracts we have given in another column. We pass it by here, therefore, to indicate the general contents of the number. We shall not present the topics in the order in which they stand, but shall give precedence to those in which we have taken the liveliest interest. There is an article headed "*The Irish Church—Ministerial Policy*," to which we would earnestly point the attention of Dissenters. It is remarkably well-written, and presents so striking a view of the whole subject, as it now stands, that we could wish to see it circulated as widely as possible in the separate form of a pamphlet. "*The Life and Correspondence of John Foster*," is made the basis of an interesting paper, able, discriminating, and impartial. "*Grote's History of Greece*," "*Thompson's Recollections of Mexico*," "*Hume and the Sceptical Philosophy*," and "*Trench's Visit to Blair Athol*," are all reviews which will repay perusal. We select for quotation the following remarks on the distribution of the revenues of

THE IRISH PROTESTANT ESTABLISHMENT.

"A re-adjustment, or, as it will probably be termed, a more equal distribution, of church property, is the measure to be first apprehended. The eight millions, it will be urged, are entitled to share the revenues now restricted to eight hundred thousand; and parishes will be referred to in which no Protestant worship is maintained, and the inquiry be boldly put, 'Is it to be borne—is it consistent with the lowest standard of right—that, in such cases, a Protestant incumbent, a mere hireling, a sinecurist, an absentee, should continue to receive the ecclesiastical revenue?' To all such queries we fearlessly answer, 'No: but what then?' Have we conceded the wisdom and justice of handing over such revenues to the Romanist Church? By no means. The property in question, termed, for purposes of popular delusion, church property, belongs as really to the State, and is as subject to its control, as the proceeds of the taxes, or any other portion of the public revenue. There is, therefore, no difference, so far as principle is concerned, between the application of this kind of property and that of any other to the endowment of the Romanist priesthood. The ecclesiastical revenues of Ireland belong to the nation, and may rightfully be employed, as they verily ought to be, to diminish its burdens. But the Catholics, it may be urged, are the great majority, and the appropriation of church property to their good, may so far be termed national. To this we reply, that such appropriation is without the province of government, and cannot be affected without hazarding much greater evil than it can compass good. And further, the property in question being national, belongs to the minority as well as to the majority. The Protestants have an interest in it equally with the Catholics, and to assign it therefore to the latter, in any degree, is to inflict on the former a similar wrong to that of which the Romanists now so justly complain. The joint interest which the two parties possess, forbids the appropriation to any other than mutually advantageous purposes. When will statesmen learn that to do justice is to relieve themselves from perplexity, and to secure the largest good to the people they govern? Let, then, the State resume whatever revenues it has granted for religious purposes. Such revenues have only served to foment pride, secularity, and idleness. They have been the bane of religion, and the weakness of the church of Christ; and, so long as they are continued, will prove a source of contention and malignity. An impoverished and starving people clamour for relief, and here are the means of supply. Religion would thus be unshackled, the load of secularity by which she has been bowed down would be removed, hirelings would be driven out of the Church, and the truth of God would have "free course, run, and be glorified."

The People's Journal maintains its high ground. True, there are sentiments in it to which we should be strongly disposed to take exception—but of what periodical may not the same qualifying remark be made? The general tone of the work strikes us as not only popular but healthy—and the ample variety of the short papers it contains proves the editor to be a man who knows how to combine amusement with instruction. The Journal is a vast improvement upon the sort of periodical literature formerly deemed good enough for the working-classes—and if, in some important respects, it falls short of the special want of the age, it is yet, we trust, destined to do good service. We are glad to see in it a fearless disposition to pay homage where alone it is due, and to exalt mind, in whatever obscurity, above station, however splendid. Our extracts will be taken from the poetry, several exquisite gems of which are scattered throughout the number.

A FIRESIDE SONNET.

By Patric Alexander.

(A Working Man.)

The pleasant purring of my lonely fire,
As of a creature pleased, to me this night,
Beloved of gentle thoughts, hath strange delight;
And as its voice and warmth do win me nigher,
Forth from my breast is gone all vain desire,
Which souls will cherish in their own despite,
Of fame, or meaner wealth, or worldly might;
And I have breath in humbler air, yet higher.
A world of household peace is in this sound,
A sound in many a home now sweetly heard,
Like intermitted warbling of a bird,
Between the shouts of the fair children round:
Let not in *me* so stern a heart be found,
But listening thus, it shall be gently stirred.

SONG.

A crown of flowers
Thy gracious brow
No more adorns;
And, in its place,
Sore pierceth now
A crown of thorns.

Thine eye, once bright
With joy's pure light,
Is dim with tears;
The voice, once strong
With hope's sweet song,
Is faint with fears.

Yes—they are gone;
The fond fair dreams
Of life's short spring!
Thy fresh, young form,
Thy warm, high heart,
Are withering.

And thou must now,
With stedfast brow,
The flowers lay down;
To wear awhile,
With patient smile,
Thy thorny crown.

J. M. W.

Monthly Prize Essays. We have already noticed this novel and valuable enterprise. Sincerely do we hope it will prove successful. As a mode of eliciting latent talent it deserves hearty encouragement. In each number the director gives his report respecting the preceding one—the names of the successful competitors, and the prizes severally assigned to them. The present number,—the third,—contains several papers of considerable ability, both in prose and verse. That on "*Public Punishment*" is especially worthy of commendation. We give the writer's brief summary of it:—

"Let us then see (assuming some less controverted points) how far we have reached on the road towards classifying penal action. The general object of punishment, like all other social discipline, is to attain the maximum of good, making moral good the paramount aim. Its particular object is to attain the omission of punishable acts to the greatest possible extent, by the infliction of pain on those who commit them; and to attain this object in such a way as to generate the greatest possible amount of moral good in the process.

"Punishment, conducted on our principles, will, if our theory be true, act—

I. On the person punished—
  1. By incapacitating him, temporarily or permanently, from doing further harm.
  2. By bettering his moral state (reforming him),—
    (*a*) As it does persons not punished (*vide infra*).
    (*b*) By the subduing influences of pain and privation (well analysed by Mr. Bentham).
    (*c*) By investing his sins with unpleasing associations.
  3. By deterring him from future commission of the same or similar acts, by fear of like punishment; i. e., by appealing to his interested motives.

II. On persons not punished (who are either tempted, or liable to be tempted, to particular punishable sins, or only or chiefly to homogeneous unpunishable ones),—
  1. As the emphatic declaration of the will—
    (*a*) Of superior human minds and powers.
    (*b*) Of the general national mind.
    (*c*) Of most of the individual minds composing the general national mind.
    (*d*) Of God and conscience.
  2. By deterring from commission by fear of particular punishment; i. e., by appealing directly to his interested motives."

The Comic History of England, By Gilbert A. A'Beckett, published in monthly parts, may claim to be regarded as a periodical. The third number is now before us, bringing down the history to the middle of the reign of Richard *Cœur de Lion*. We formerly expressed ourselves somewhat doubtfully on this new application of Mr. A'Beckett's peculiar talents. To ourselves we could give no satisfactory reply to the question "*Cui bono?*" But subsequent perusals incline us to modify our opinion. We are not sure that the exhibition of a series of historical incidents in the grotesque style may not do much to strip many royal and legislative infamies of that robe of solemnity in which historians have dressed them, thereby misleading and imposing upon public sentiment. It is not unprofitable to witness stilted and stage-bedizened rascality brought down to its own level, and sent abroad into the world in a garb which provokes for it the ridicule it deserves. It resembles, in effect, the contemptible light in which theatrical heroes appear, when, the performance being over, and the dramatic accoutrements doffed, a vulgar, painted, smudged, and ill-clad man steps forth, as if to mock the tinselled glory in which, erewhile, he strutted his brief hour. Take the following as an illustration:—

KING RICHARD RAISING THE WIND.

"How to go to Palestine was, however, the King's sole care; and, to raise the funds for this trip, he sold everything he possessed, as well as a great deal that rightfully belonged to others. He put up towns, castles, and fortresses to public auction, knocking down not only the property itself, but those, also, who offered any remonstrance, or put in any claim to the goods he was disposing of. Such was his determination to clear off everything without reserve, that he swore he would put up London itself if he could find a bidder—an assertion that was very likely to put up the citizens.

"Some of the castles he sold two or three times over, leaving the purchasers to settle among themselves which should be the possessor of the property that had been paid for by every one of them. It is not unlikely that he caused glowing advertisements to be prepared, of 'Little Paradises,' standing 'in their own fortifications;' and that he would have described a dead wall with a moat before it as 'Elysium on a small scale,' entrenched behind its own battlements. There can be little doubt that he would also have dilated in glowing terms upon the wealth of the neighbourhood, offering unlimited pillage to an enterprising purchaser.

"Richard's presence-chamber was, according to Sir Francis Palgrave, a regular market-overt, in which prerogatives and bounties were to be purchased by any one coming with the money to pay for them. We can fancy a table laid out with a number of patents of nobility, labelled with a large ticket announcing 'All these titles at an enormous sacri-

fice.' We can imagine a row of velvet robes and coronets hanging up under a placard inscribed 'Dukedoms at a considerable reduction;' while we can contemplate a quantity of knights' helmets lying in the window, marked at a very low figure, after the manner of the 5,000 straw bonnets offered to the public by some dashing haberdasher at the commencement of the spring season.

"Richard even went so far as to announce the stock of vacant bishoprics as 'selling off;' and it is not improbable that he may have caused tasteful arrangements of mitres and lawn sleeves to be arranged in different parts of the presence-chamber, to tempt the ambition of ecclesiastical purchasers. He likewise sold his own good-will for three thousand marks to his half-brother Geoffrey, who had been elected Archbishop of York; and wherever there was a penny to be turned, Richard had the knack of turning it."

We must not omit to mention THE ROYAL GEMS, the second, third, fourth, and fifth parts of which we have received. They contain admirable engravings of some first-rate paintings, together with appropriate notices, biographical, historical, and descriptive, by S. C. Hall. Wilkie is at present the predominant genius of the collection. His *Blind Fiddler*, *Village Politicians*, *Cut Finger*, and *Jew's Harp*, are given with surprising fidelity and in the happiest style. These prints alone are worth all the money. But when to these are added *A Sunny Day* and *Noon-day Rest*, by Cuyp; *The Covenanter's Marriage*, by Johnston; *The Empty Cradle*—a touching picture, by Mrs. M'Ian—*The Snake in the Grass*, by Sir Joshua Reynolds—*The Baggage Waggon*, by Luke Clennell—*Going to the Ferry*, by Wouvermans—and *Napoleon in the Prison of Nice*, 1794, by Ward, we think our readers will agree with us that the work abounds with attractions. The style of the engravings is quite worthy of the works which they represent.

One word, before we close, on THE HEROINES OF SHAKSPEARE. Some of them have pleased us much—two or three we take to be sad failures. Of these, *Queen Margaret*, although in itself a beautiful picture, is one, and *Juliet*, another. *Mopsa* and *Andrey* are capital—*Lady Percy*, *Anne Page*, and *Imogen*, are also good. The rest want individuality of expression.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ENGLISH REGIUM DONUM.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Really it is time that the individuals* who disgrace themselves and the general body of Dissenters by receiving and distributing the *Regium Donum*, should be held up to the contempt that they deserve. Either let them cease to profess to be Dissenters, or give up the condition of being almoners of a grant, which is a perpetual argument in defence of endowing creed-holders of different kinds. In the speech of Mr. Strutt, at Derby, the following is the strength of his argument. After stating that the funds of the Roman Catholic Church had been taken away from the Roman Catholics, and given to the minority, he added:—"He found also, that a different practice prevailed in Ireland from any that obtained in England, inasmuch as every year *a vote of Parliament was taken for the support of the Protestant Dissenters in that country*. Under THESE CIRCUMSTANCES, he did consider it would have been most unjust to deprive the Roman Catholics of Ireland of the small pittance," &c. Now, Sir, as in Mr. Strutt's speech, if you read the speeches of any one advocating endowments of sects, the continual basis of argument is the *Regium Donum* grant.

It is, to my mind, a matter of intense regret that such a man as Dr. Pye Smith should lend himself to the putting such an argument in the way of those who advocate state endowments.

With thanks for your diligent exposure of all the turnings and windings of the endowment men, believe me, sincerely yours,

JOHN EPPS.

89, *Great Russell-street*, *Sept.* 2, 1846.

THE POISONOUS BERRIES CASE.—ANOTHER VICTIM.—Mr. Baker held an inquest at the London Hospital, on the body of Samuel Jones, the boy who was poisoned by partaking of a portion of the same pie which caused the death of Thomas Parker. The verdict was, "Manslaughter against John Hilliard, the vender of the berries."

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.—It was reported that Lord Hardinge was about to return from India. This is not true. Writing from Simla, on the 19th of June, he says to a friend, "I shall be glad when I can retire with honour; but you are all so generous in your distinctions and rewards, that I must not abandon my post whilst my duty is unperformed."

INCREASE OF BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.—LIVERPOOL, Wednesday.—The Town-Council, at their annual meeting to-day, unanimously adopted a declaration, that it is desirable to proceed with the erection of an additional number of fresh-water baths and wash-houses, and the Health Committee were instructed to consider the number and the most suitable sites. Mr. Tinne moved the resolution.

VALUABLE REMEDY.—If a person be stung in the throat by swallowing a live wasp in porter or beer, gargle immediately an equal quantity of vinegar, sweet oil, and honey, mixed. The same remedy does as an external application. Two persons have been saved from suffocation by it.

FALLIBILITY OF HUMAN JUDGMENT IN PASSING SENTENCE OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—It has been stated in the House of Commons, by the Solicitor-general (Sir Fitzroy Kelly), that, since the year 1800, nearly twenty innocent people have been sentenced to death. In nearly twenty instances, in that short period, the fatal mistakes of juries and judges have been brought to light. Of these the majority were executed. How many similar cases of homicidal error may have transpired without discovery!—*Topic*.

POISON BERRIES.—It is said that excessively strong coffee is an antidote to *belladonna*.

* I would recommend that you should publish their names weekly.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

BOSTON AND THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE.—A debt amounting to nearly £700 on the new chapel erected in Boston by the General Baptists has been entirely removed in one year! And, last Sunday and Monday, anniversary services were held therein at once to complete and celebrate this triumph of well-directed Christian effort. On Sunday, two eloquent and impressive discourses were delivered by Mr. Jabez Burns, minister, of Church-street, Paddington, London, when £22 was contributed. On Monday, a bazaar was opened in a spacious booth erected in the chapel-yard, with a display of useful and ornamental articles, paintings, engravings, &c., which attracted great attention; and at five o'clock, a very large party of friends, of various religious denominations, partook of tea and the usual accompaniments, which were abundantly provided, and all of the first order. At half-past six, a social meeting was held in the chapel, at which John Butters, Esq., of Spalding, presided. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Leigh, Mathews, Wigner, and Burns, ministers, the former of whom announced that the whole debt of the building, £670, had been liquidated, and a balance remained of £40, which is to be applied towards the expenses of the school-room.

DR. JUDSON and lady, accompanied by a number of new mission families for the Burman Empire—after very appropriate religious services at Central-wharf, consisting of the singing of an original hymn, and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Gillett, of Philadelphia—embarked on Saturday, at one o'clock, in the ship Faneuil Hall. As a faithful ambassador of the "Prince of peace," and as one of the first foreign representatives of the five or six thousand Baptist churches of the United States, Dr. J. has, during the thirty-four years of his mission labours, secured in a high degree the confidence and respect of the intelligent of all denominations.—*Boston Journal*.

BOSWORTH-FIELD.—A few days ago leave was given to the friends of the Independent chapel, Market Bosworth, to hold a social tea-meeting in the above field; but the public announcement, by handbills, that the proceeds would be given to aid the extinction of the debt incurred by beautifying the chapel, awakened alarm, and decided steps were taken (by a clerical official in the neighbourhood, it is believed) to prevent the meeting, by appealing to some of the gentry on the impropriety of allowing the Dissenters to use the field for their peculiar purposes. The interference was successful; and the Dissenters were obliged to sit under their own vine, fully persuaded that they owed even that liberty not to any alteration which has taken place in the Church of England, notwithstanding the Evangelical Alliance. Every part of the chapel was filled with a respectable company taking tea, and others were obliged to wait till the first company were served. After tea Mr. Baker, of Atherstone, Wesleyan, took the chair; and the company was addressed both by lay and ministerial brethren.

INGATESTONE.—On Tuesday, the 25th inst., a tea-meeting was held in the vestry of the Independent chapel, Ingatestone, for the purpose of presenting to Mr. B. Hayter, the minister, a handsome silver inkstand, as a testimonial of the affection of the people among whom he has laboured for nearly thirty-three years, he having resigned his charge in February last. After tea, Mr. John Joslin presented the plate to the rev. gentleman, who delivered a most interesting and affectionate speech. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Messrs. Wiffen, Hockley, Norman, &c., and separated highly gratified.—*From a Correspondent*.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.—It is proposed, in order to meet the wants of the rapidly-increasing population of Plymouth, to erect a new Congregational chapel in the new street, which connects Saltash-street with Tavistock-street, over which Mr. T. C. Hine, now of Batter-street chapel, should be the pastor.

BOXFORD, SUFFOLK.—Mr. E. B. Hickman, late of Coward College, having accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation of the Independent church, Boxford, to the pastoral office among them, commenced his stated ministerial labours on Lord's day last.

KENTISH TOWN.—The public recognition of Mr. W. Forster, as pastor of the Congregational church, Kentish Town, took place on the 25th August. Amongst those who took part in the services were Dr. Bennett, Mr. Gilbert, of Islington, Mr. A. J. Morris, of Holloway, and Mr. S. Martin, of Westminster. The church was crowded to excess by a deeply interested audience. The prospects which the pastor and people have of raising up an influential interest in Kentish Town are most cheering.

METHODIST MISSION TO CHINA.—The Methodist Episcopal Church, in the United States, has at length finally resolved upon establishing a mission in China. The Rev. Charles Adams, of Boston, has been appointed as superintendent of the mission, and, accompanied by another missionary, perhaps more than one, will sail for the scene of his future labours as soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed.—*Toronto Christian Guardian*.

EBENEZER CHAPEL, MARGATE.—Mr. H. J. Gamble having altered his views on the subject of baptism, the church has been reluctantly compelled to accept his resignation.

DARLINGTON.—Mr. D. Adam has accepted the unanimous invitation of the Baptist church, Darlington, to become their pastor.

CONGLETON.—Mr. Samuel Gibbons, of Manchester, has accepted the pastoral office over the Independent church assembling in Mill-street, Congleton, and will commence his labours on the first Sabbath in September.

NEW INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, SIDMOUTH, DEVON.—The above neat and commodious edifice was lately opened for Divine worship. The cost of the erection, with extras for the school-room, &c., is £1,000, making a total of £1,500. The amount realised by contributions and weekly subscriptions, together with the opening services, is £1,250; leaving a debt of £250. Mr. James Lucas, late of Hingham, Norfolk, has accepted a unanimous invitation to the pastorate, and has entered upon his labours with cheering prospects.

THE FAMILY COMPANION.

Amongst other intellectual qualifications, says the *Daily News*, the Prince Consort is an accomplished chemist.

An estimate has been made that for some years to come 200,000 labourers (navvies) may find employment on railways.

Out of our forty-two colonies twenty-five enjoy a local representative constitution.

A vessel arrived at St. Katharine's docks, a few days since, from Mogadore, having on board 15,600 live tortoises.

It is estimated that no less than seven millions sterling of the public revenue are intercepted by the servants of the crown, and disposed of without any account being rendered to the public.

An express train was started last Tuesday, which performs the distance between London and Newcastle-on-Tyne in nine hours and forty-five minutes.

The French chemists have detected the presence of arsenic and other poisonous ingredients in the manufacture of various kinds of paper seized by the Government.

There were forty illegal sentences passed by the magistrates upon game accusations between May, 1844, and March, 1845.

A comparison of the prices of the various kinds of fruit in Covent-garden Market, for the last week in August of the past and of the present year, shows that in 1846 the price has nearly doubled in every case.

THE VALUE OF "PUNCH."—A person of the name of Mayhew, who appeared in the Bankruptcy Court on Tuesday, stated that he had originated *Punch*, and he estimated the profits of that publication at £10,000 a-year!

LORD ROSSE'S TELESCOPE.—Professor Nichol, of Glasgow, in his new work on astronomy, calculates that Lord Rosse's great telescope must penetrate five hundred times farther into space than unassisted vision, and be able to descry an orb six thousand times more remote than an average star of the first magnitude, and the light emitted from which would probably take up *sixty thousand years* in travelling to our globe through the intervening distance!

MR. BELL, owner of the Alkali Works, South Shields, has obtained a patent for condensing the muriatic acid evolved in the manufacture of sulphate of soda, and for condensing the acid fumes or vapours which arise in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. The new methods not merely secure a greater amount of acid as the product, but prevent the diffusion of the noxious acid vapours in the atmosphere.

TO MICHELET, ON HIS "PEOPLE."

I praised thee, Michelet, whom I saw
At Reason's feast, by Right and Law.
Must then, when Discord's voice hath ceas'd,
And when the faggot fails the priest,
All present Frenchmen, like all past,
Cry for a lap of blood at last?—W. S. LANDOR.

MR. COBDEN, who was present at the trial of Henri before the French Court of Peers, is reported by *La France* to have remarked, with his wonted wisdom and point: "This is a madman, who is but too happy to have found a pedestal for his folly, and persons in their reason to listen to him."

A Paris journal gravely asserts that Scotland feels herself degraded as the vassal of England; that she is cruelly oppressed by England; that the reading of the novels of Sir Walter Scott has revived the patriotism of her people; and that they are determined to throw off the English yoke.

During the late session of Parliament no fewer than 570 bills received the royal assent.

Dr. Spalding has published a reply to D'Aubigné's "History of the Reformation," which the Roman Catholics consider to be triumphant.

PROFESSOR SCHONBEIN has, it is said, invented an explosive compound which possesses many advantages over gunpowder. One of these is described as greater power; another, non-liability to injury from moisture.

The *Montrose Review* says the following is a true copy of a letter received by a schoolmaster in that neighbourhood:—"Cur, as you are a man of nolegs, I intend to inter my son in your skull."

PUBLIC BATHS AND WASHHOUSES, on a large scale, are about to be opened in Miller-street, Manchester. They have been provided by public subscription.

There are, in or near London, 41 Charles-streets, 29 Church-streets, 21 George-streets, 26 High-streets, 28 John-streets, 35 King-streets, 23 New-streets, and 23 Queen-streets.

At this time of the year, when from atmospheric influences animal food is liable to become tainted, it cannot be too generally known that a bit of *charred* stick, boiled with beef or mutton thus affected, will take away all taint or disagreeable taste.

TENDER TURKEYS.—Mrs. Romer thus describes the custom of sending unhappy turkeys out of the world in a state of Moslem reprobation, which prevails in the Egyptian *cuisine*:—"I never tasted a better turkey than he gave us; and, upon complimenting him on its great delicacy, I learned from him the Egyptian secret of rendering the flesh particularly tender. Half an hour before the bird is killed, a glass of brandy is poured down its throat, which produced complete intoxication, and the flesh of the tipsy turkey acquires a tenderness superior to that which is produced even by long keeping—a system that would be impracticable in this climate."

THE DANGER OF ROUGE.—A lady who piqued herself on the beauty, freshness, and pure white and red of her complexion, went to attend a chemical lecture. She had not been there long, when suddenly her face was observed by all present to become perfectly blue. Unconscious of the change, or of the attention directed to her ghastly features, she smilingly continued talking to her acquaintance, and, if she remarked the wondering eyes turned towards her, doubtless attributed their gaze to the fairness of which she was so vain. At length one of her companions ventured to whisper in her ear the strange and alarming alteration that had taken place, and which, on her making a precipitate retreat, was attributed by the lecturer to its true cause; the cosmetic she had used being affected by some salt, or acid, employed in his experiments, had caused the marvellous transfiguration.—*Book of Costume, by a Lady of Rank*.

THE AMERICAN HOUSEMAID.—My bed-room had folding-doors opening into the sitting-room of the family. Unfortunately for me, within there was a piano, and the young lady of the house was learning the "Battle of Prague."

The next morning, returning sooner than was expected after breakfast, I disturbed her in sweeping my bedchamber; not to lose time, she laid aside her brush and ran over a few of the more difficult passages, till I left the room clear for her to resume her more homely occupation. I do not give this little sketch with a sneer—far from it; I tell it with admiration. Would to heaven that some of a our poor household drudges had such innocent pleasures! I would rather hear one of them play the "Battle of Prague" than listen to Lizzi for a week.—*Hochelaga, by E. Warburton.*

"Affliction Shops."—It is not perhaps generally known in the provinces, that within the last half dozen years mercers' shops have been opened in different parts of the metropolis for the exclusive sale of articles of mourning, and that with a view to consistency, the whole establishment—masters, shopmen, and apprentices—are dressed up in the "garb of woe." A gentleman lately entered one of these sombre emporiums, and inquired if he could not be supplied with a pair of dark grey gloves. He received a reply in the affirmative, and was politely requested to step forward into the "mitigated affliction department"—an inner room—where he would be immediately attended to. Here he found, instead of the dismal black which everywhere met his gaze in the front shop, an extensive assortment of goods adapted to half, or second mourning, and a separate establishment of shopmen, &c., in costume of a "mitigated" character! This is a refinement in the drapery business which leaves the country shopkeepers at an immeasurable distance in the rear of their metropolitan brethren. What next?

BIRTH.

Sept. 1, at Bocking, Essex, Mrs. J. M. Courtauld, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

August 27, at the Independent Meeting-house, Quay-lane, Woodbridge, by Mr. Thomas Hayward, minister, Mr. Thomas Smith, of Woodbridge, to Maria, daughter of Mr. W. Christopher, of the same place.

August 30, at the Independent chapel, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Notts, by Mr. Charles Wilson, minister of the chapel, Mr. William Yarnold, to Miss Mary Green, of the former place. This being the first marriage solemnised in that chapel, the bridal pair were presented with a copy of the Holy Scriptures.

August 30, at New Windsor chapel, Salford, by Mr. T. G. Lee, minister, Mr. John Rylands, to Miss Jane Hopkins, both of Salford.

Sept. 1, at St. Paul's Independent chapel, Wigan, by license, by the pastor, Mr. William Roaf, Mr. James Workman, of Liverpool, to Miss Agnes Pagan M'Kerrow, of Wallgate, Wigan.

September 1, at Hope chapel, Newport, Monmouthshire, by Mr. T. L. Bright, minister, T. B. Bachelor, Esq., to Sarah, eldest daughter of R. Mullock, Esq., alderman.

September 1, at Greenlaw-house, by Mr. J. Macnaughten, A.M., of the Free High church, Paisley, John Wilson, D.D., Bombay, to Isabella, second daughter of the late Jame Dennistoun, Esq., of Dennistoun.

September 1, at Greenlaw-house, by Mr. John Macnaughten, A.M., of the Free High church, Paisley, William Gillespie Mitchell, Esq., of Carwood, to Jessie, youngest daughter of the late James Dennistoun, Esq., of Dennistoun.

September 2, at Zion chapel, Halifax, by the pastor, Mr. James Pridie, William George, Esq., solicitor, Bradford, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late William Baldwin, Esq., of Halifax.

Sept. 2, at the Independent chapel, Grosvenor-street, Piccadilly, Manchester, by Mr. W. Lamb, of Wakefield, Benjamin, second son of Mr. George Beaumont, woollen and fustian manufacturer, to Frances, only daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Mallinson, all of Manchester.

Sept. 3, at Albion chapel, Kingston-upon-Hull, by the pastor, Mr. Thomas Stratten, John Wilton Shelly, Esq., of Yarmouth, to Martha Evans, youngest daughter of the late John Jackson, Esq., of Manchester.

Sept. 3, at the New Chapel, Hitchin, by the minister, Mr. J. Broad, Mr. William Forster, of Walsworth, to Elizabeth Crawley, widow of the late Mr. William Crawley, ironmonger, Hitchin, Herts.

Sept. 7, at the Baptist chapel, Ashford, by the pastor, Mr. T. Clarke, Mr. John Aven, of Tinterden, to Miss Emily Barnes, of Ashford.

DEATHS.

May 12, at Bassipu Beteti, Fernando Po, Mr. Thompson, of the Baptist African mission. The first missionary connected with the mission who has found a grave in Western Africa.

August 29, at Southampton, of apoplexy, in the 67th year of his age, Mr. Smedmore, of Swanage, Dorset.

September 1, at Margate, Mrs. Sarah Winefred Garmesom, aged 70, relict of Mr. Joseph Corbet Garmesom, and daughter of the late Mr. William Miller, forty years jeweller, 15, Wine Office-court, Fleet-street. Her end was peace.

Lately, at Lutterworth, Mr. Joseph Spell, aged 67, after a long and painful illness, borne with the fortitude of a truly Christian mind, and deeply lamented by a large body of relative and friends.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Friday, September 4.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

St. George's Presbyterian Church, Liverpool.
Sardis, Comun Coed yr Ynis, Brecknockshire.

BANKRUPTS.

Barber, Robert Francis, Bishopsgate-street Without, City, licensed victualler, Sept. 14, Oct. 20: solicitor, Mr. Hussey, Queen-street, Cheapside.

Hall, James, Leeds, chemist, Sept. 16, Oct. 7: solicitors, Messrs. Sudlow and Co., Chancery-lane, London; and Mr. J. Shackleton, Leeds.

Lake, William, Henfield, Sussex, grocer, Sept. 14, Oct. 9: solicitors, Messrs. Rickard and Walter, Lincoln's Inn-fields; and Mr. Burnetts, Brighton.

Lewis, George, Wrexham, apothecary, Sept. 14, Oct. 5: solicitors, Mr. J. Philpot, jun., Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, London; Mr. T. Hughes, Wrexham; and Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool.

Mortimer, John, Bradford, woolstapler, Sept. 16, Oct. 7: solicitors, Mr. H. B. Clarke, Chancery-lane, London; Messrs. Tilley and Watson, Bradford; and Mr. Bond, Leeds.

Sutcliffe, James, and Co., Birstal, cotton spinners, Sept. 15, Oct. 6: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row, London; Mr. Wavell, Halifax; and Mr. Courtenay, Leeds.

Wainwright, Thomas, Barnsley, surgeon, Sept. 16, Oct. 7: solicitor, Mr. Wilkinson, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; Mr. B. Marshall, Barnsley; and Mr. Cariss, Leeds.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Callender, John, Linlithgow, tanner, Sept. 9 and 29.
Simson, Charles, Glasgow, merchant, Sept. 9 and 20.

Tuesday, Sept. 8th.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Blackfriars chapel, Canterbury, Kent.
Independent chapel, Hartlepool, Durham.

BANKRUPTS.

Arnold, Frederick, 23, New Bond-street, 9, Budge-row, City, and Perry-vale, Sydenham, Kent, stationer, Sept. 25, October 20: solicitor, Mr. F. T. Gell, Carlton-chambers, 8, Regent-street.

Barley, William George, Northampton, draper, Sept. 25, Oct. 20: solicitors, Messrs. Mardon and Pritchard, Christchurch-chambers, 99, Newgate-street, London.

Birley, John, Eccles, Lancashire, card manufacturer, September 21, and October 14: solicitors, Mr. S. Barker, Manchester; and Messrs. Fisher and De Jersey, 162, Aldersgate-street, London.

Browning, Joseph Dodsworth, Bristol, cabinet maker, September 24, and October 22: solicitors, Messrs. W. and C. Bevan, Bristol.

Cooke, Thomas, Bridge-terrace, Harrow-road, plasterer, Sept. 24, and October 20: solicitors, Messrs. Willoughby and Jacquet, Clifford's-inn.

Ditchman, John, 1, Thurlow-place, Hackney-road, builder, September 25, and October 27: solicitors, Messrs. Overton and Hughes, 25, Old Jewry.

Graham, Joseph, Jewry-street, Aldgate, wholesale stationer, Sept. 22, Oct. 20: solicitor, Mr. G. Waller, jun., 24, Finsbury-circus, London.

Hignett, John, Manchester, sack manufacturer, Sept. 21, Oct. 14: solicitors, Messrs. Norris and Co., Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, London; and Mr. J. Norris, Manchester.

Johnson, Christopher Dickinson, Liverpool, victualler, Sept. 18, Oct. 16: solicitors, Messrs. Norris and Co., Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, London; and Mr. Toulmin, Liverpool.

Sothern, Benjamin Carreg, late of Eastham, Cheshire, but now of Liverpool, coal dealer, Sept. 24, Oct. 15: solicitors, Mr. Kearns, Red Lion-square, Holborn, London; and Mr. H. Todd, Liverpool.

Taylor, Edwin Augustus William, Bradford, Yorkshire, bookseller, Sept. 22, and October 15: solicitors, Messrs. Jones and Co., John-street, Bedford-row, London; and Messrs. Harle and Clarke, Leeds.

Tuckett, James, Exeter, herbalist, Sept. 23, and Oct. 14: solicitors, Messrs. Terrell and Roberts, Exeter; and Mr. R. H. Terrell, 14, Gray's-inn-square, London.

Walton, Richard, late of 1, Birchin-lane, Cornhill, hosier; then of 42, Wardour-street, Soho, victualler; now of 22, Church-road, Battersea, Sept. 17, and Oct. 20; solicitor, Mr. T. Tayloe, 3, Lothbury.

Wright, Thomas, Derby, cheese factor, Sept. 24, and Oct. 24: solicitors, Mr. Smith, Derby; and Mr. W. H. Reece, Birmingham.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Bridges, Robert, North Berwick, engineer, Sep. 12, October 3.
Dixon, Alexander, Kingston, Haddingtonshire, farmer, Sep. 15, October 6.
Paton, John, and Co., Glasgow, wine merchants, September 12, October 17.

DIVIDENDS.

William Birchall Pattinson, Liverpool, currier, first and final div. of 20s. (and interest) in the pound; 12, Cook-street, Liverpool, October 14, or any subsequent Wednesday.—Thomas Figden, Liverpool, boot manufacturer, first div. of 4s. 4d. in the pound; 12, Cook-street, Liverpool, October 14, or any subsequent Wednesday.—Richard Foulkes, Soughton, Flintshire, cattle salesman, first div. of 1s. 5¼d. in the pound; 12, Cook-street, Liverpool, October 14, or any subsequent Wednesday—John Hilton, Croston, Lancashire, surgeon, second dividend of 4s. in the pound: 11, Eldon-chambers, Liverpool, October 8, or any subsequent Thursday—James Kewley, Liverpool, tailor, final div. of 2¾d. in the pound; 11, Eldon-chambers, Liverpool, October 8, or any subsequent Thursday—John Prior and Henry Brady, Kingston-upon-Hull, brush manufacturers, dividend, upon new proofs only, of 5s. in the pound; 18, Park-row, Leeds, October 7, or any subsequent Wednesday—Joseph Woodhead and John Woodhead, Bradford, worsted stuff manufacturers, second div. of 6d. in the pound; 18, Park-row, Leeds, October 7, or any subsequent Wednesday—Thomas Fisher, Selby, linen draper, div. of ¾d. in the pound; 18, Park-row, Leeds, October 7, or any subsequent Wednesday—John Amory Boden, Sheffield, razor manufacturer, first div. of 3s. 4d. in the pound; 18, Park-row, Leeds October 7, or any subsequent Wednesday.

BRITISH FUNDS.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols ..	96	96	96¼	96¼	96⅜	96
Ditto for Account....	95⅞	96⅛	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅛
3 per cents Reduced..	96⅛	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
New 3½ percent.....	98⅜	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
Long Annuities.....	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—	10⅛
Bank Stock.....	209	209½	210	—	209½	210
India Stock.....	254½	259	259	—	260	260½
Exchequer Bills.....	19pm	19pm	19pm	18pm	15pm	13pm
India Bonds	—	—	—	29	—	28

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian	96½	Mexican	27
Brazilian	89	Peruvian	37
Buenos Ayres	43	Portuguese 5 per cents..	78
Columbian	18½	Ditto converted	47½
Danish	88½	Russian	111½
Dutch 2½ per cents	60	Spanish Active	28
Ditto 4 percents	95	Ditto Passive	6⅞
French 3 per cents	82½	Ditto Deferred	16⅞

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham & Gloucester	128	London & Croydon Trunk	23
Blackwall	8¼	London and Greenwich	9½
Bristol and Exeter	86	North Western.....	205
Eastern Counties	22½	Manchester and Leeds	—
Edinburgh and Glasgow	70	Midland Counties	140
Grand Junction	—	Ditto New Shares	37½
Great North of England..	238	Manchester and Birming.	78
Great Western	148	Midland and Derby	114
Ditto Half	—	Norfolk	130
Ditto Fifths	—	South Eastern and Dover	43½
London and Birmingham	229	South Western	76
London & Birm. ¼ Shares	30	Trent Valley.....	—
London and Brighton....	63	York and North Midland	—

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, Monday, Sept. 7.

The general impression that there will be an increased demand for wheat, has caused a simultaneous advance in the value of this article throughout the kingdom. We had a good show this morning, and our trade opened with much briskness; an advance of 4s. to 5s. per qr. on the rates of this day se'nnight was obtained, and the stands cleared at an early hour. Free foreign also met a good sale at 2s. to 3s. per qr. beyond our previous currency. Bonded is still in much request for both France and Belgium; but the quantity offering being small, and holders demanding very high rates, little business could be done; but some parcels from Lincolnshire have been purchased for export to France. Barley in fair supply, and good malting qualities fully as dear. Beans and peas of all sorts from 1s. to 2s. per qr. higher. The arrivals of foreign oats last week were considerable, but small of Irish, and prices may be quoted fully 1s. dearer. Indian corn much inquired for and scarce, and held at 37s. to 38s. per qr. to arrive.

	s.	s.		s.	s.
Wheat, Red.....	47	to 54	Malt, Ordinary	53	to 55
New	52	.. 57	Pale	58	.. 64
White	52	.. 60	Rye.....	33	.. 35
New	57	.. 64	Peas, Hog	35	.. 37
Flour, per sack (Town)	46	.. 50	Maple.....	35	.. 38
Barley	29	.. 31	Boilers.....	50	.. 52
Malting.....	36	.. 39	Beans, Ticks.....	36	.. 38
	s.	s.	DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN.		
Beans, Pigeon	42	to 45	Wheat	10s.	0d.
Harrow	37	.. 39	Barley	4	0
Oats, Feed	24	.. 28	Oats	1	6
Fine	27	.. 30	Rye	4	0
Poland	24	.. 28	Beans	4	0
Potato	30	.. 32	Peas	4	0

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR SEPT. 4.		AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.	
Wheat	47s. 10d.	Wheat	46s. 11d.
Barley	29 1	Barley	27 3
Oats	23 0	Oats	23 5
Rye	31 10	Rye	30 1
Beans	39 9	Beans	39 5
Peas	38 6	Peas.....	36 6

BUTCHERS' MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Sept. 7.

For the time of year the numbers of home-fed beasts on show this morning was rather limited, and of very middling quality. The attendance of buyers was rather extensive; while the demand for the primest Scots, &c., was very steady at fully previous rates. In all other kinds only a moderate business was doing, at late rates. The supply of sheep was again extensive; yet the mutton trade was very firm, at fully, but at nothing quotable beyond, last Monday's prices. With Lambs we were seasonably well supplied. All kinds moved off readily at extreme currencies. Calves moved off freely, at advanced prices. In pigs very little was doing, at our quotations.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.	Veal.....3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.	
Mutton.....	3 6 .. 4 8	Pork.....3 8 .. 4 10	
Lamb....4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.			

Head of Cattle at Smithfield.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday....	895	8,300	331	261
Monday ..	3,540	30,470	189	180

Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, Monday, Sept. 7.
Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

Inferior Beef	2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.	Inf. Mutton	3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.
Middling do	3 0 .. 3 2	Mid. ditto	4 0 .. 4 2
Prime large	3 4 .. 3 6	Prime ditto	4 4 .. 4 6
Prime small	3 6 .. 3 1	Veal	3 8 .. 4 8
Large Pork	3 6 .. 4 2	Small Pork	4 4 .. 4 10
Lamb....4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.			

SEEDS, London, Monday. — Several samples of new English clover-seed have been sent up, with a view of ascertaining the value; but the prices spoken of have been so much below what farmers expected, that no business has hitherto been done. Trefoil was difficult of sale to-day at 18s. to 20s. In Trifolium nothing whatever took place. Winter tares receded quite 6d. per bushel, good qualities being obtainable at 6s. per bushel. Canary-seed was scarce, and 2s. to 3s. per qr. dearer. Linseed and rapeseed brought fully last Monday's currency.

PROVISIONS, London, Monday.—The demand for Irish butter was not so keen nor so extensive in the past week as recent appearances induced us to expect. A fair average amount of business was, however, transacted, at no variation worth notice in prices. Prices current: Carlow, 94s. to 98s.; Clonmel and Carrick, 94s. to 96s.; Waterford, 90s. to 94s.; Cork, 92s. to 93s.; Limerick, 90s. to 92s.; Sligo, 86s. to 88s. per cwt., on board, and at corresponding rates landed. Foreign was sold at from 80s. to 102s. per cwt., according to kind and quality. The English butter prices are stationary. Of bacon we have nothing new to report. Singed sides, of prime quality and sweet, were saleable at extreme rates; and other kinds in proportion to size, condition, &c.; prices from 58s. to 72s. per cwt. Bale and tierce middles so scarce that prices may be considered nominal; and to hams the same remarks equally apply. Lard: bladdered held firmly at 69s. to 74s.; Kegs, at 58s. to 62s. per cwt. The price of cheese has, during the past week, varied here but little. In the country the farmers are asking more money; in this market the mongers are expecting the prices to be lower.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 7d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, Borough, Monday.—The market for hops is very dull, owing to the increasing arrival of new pockets and the high duty expected, viz., £200,000, or even more, as a few predict.

COTTON, Liverpool, Saturday.—An unusually extensive business has been going on in cotton throughout this week, both by the trade and speculators, enabling holders to obtain very extreme prices, and the market closes firmly at an advance of fully ¼d. per lb. on last week's quotations of American. Egyptian has been in extensive demand, and is more saleable, at firm prices. In Brazil, Maranham continues in demand, and in Bahia and Pernam more business has been done, at very full rates. Surat is in improved demand, and more readily saleable, at firm quotations. 2,980 American and 480 Egyptian were forwarded unsold during the last month. The sales of the week amount to 66,730 bales, including 15,900 American and 500 Surat on speculation, and for export 3,700 American and 100 Pernam.

WOOL, London, Monday.—The near approach of the public sale here on the 10th inst. has rather checked the demand by private contract. The quantity now advertised to be offered is about 700 bales of East India, 300 bales of Iceland, and 200 Egyptian, Turkey, Smyrna, and other low wool. The public sales for fine wool commence in London on the 9th inst.——Leeds, Sept. 4.—We can only refer our readers to our report of last week, and the week previous: there is no variation.

TALLOW, Monday.—This market continues very firm. Fine Y. C. is not to be had under 42s. for old, and 42s. 6d. for new. For forward delivery the price is 42s. 6d. for separate months—October, November, and December. Town tallow is 41s. net cash. The market at St. Petersburgh is firm; full prices are being paid for fine Y. C. tallow, and the cost will approach very nearly 42s. 6d. laid down here.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

Market Hides,	56 to 64lbs.....	0 2 to 0 3	per lb.	
Do.	64 72lbs.....	0 3	0 3½	„
Do.	72 80lbs.....	0 3½	0 3¾	„
Do.	80 88lbs.....	0 3¾	0 4	„
Do.	88 96lbs.....	0 4	0 4¼	„
Do.	96 104lbs.....	0 4½	0 5	„
Do.	104 112lbs.....	0 5	0 5½	„
Calf Skins		4 0	6 0	each.
Horse Hides.....		13 0	0 0	„
Lambs		2 0	2 6	„
Shearlings.....		1 6	2 0	„

HAY, Smithfield, Sept. 5.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Old Meadow	65s. to 80s.	New Clover Hay....	70s. to 100s.
New ditto.....	50s. .. 74s.	Oat Straw	28s. .. 34s.
Old Clover Hay....	95s. ..110s.	Wheat Straw.....	30s. .. 32s.

COAL EXCHANGE, Sept. 4.

Stewart's, 17s. 3d.; Hetton's, 17s. 3d.; Braddyll's Hettons, 17s. 3d.; Lambton, 16s. 6d.; Adelaide, 00s. 0d.; West Hartlepool, 16s. 3d. Ships arrived this week, 165.

GROCERIES, London, Tuesday, September 8.

Tea.—The deliveries amount to 520,000lbs. The market is dull. Common Congou cash is 8¾d. to 9d.; good common, 9¼d. to 9½d; low to fair Twankay, 10d. to 1s. 1d. per lb.

Coffee.—600 casks and 300 bags Cuba, offered in auction, were taken in above the value; good middling, 65s. to 66s.; middling, 58s. to 60s.; low middling, 53s. to 56s.; fine fine ordinary, 44s. to 48s.; fine ordinary, 38s. to 40s.; good ordinary, 34s. to 35s.; peaberry, 55s. to 60s. per cwt. A small parcel of Jamaica was sold at declining rates. A small parcel of Ceylon, good ordinary pale, could only be sold in part at 40s. per cwt.

Sugar.—130 hhds. Barbadoes, offered in auction, were only sold in part; low to fine yellow 45s. to 50s. per cwt. The trade bought 500 hhds. and tierces. Refined goods were sold at lower rates, standard lumps at 62s. 6d., and brown grocery at 61s. 6d. per cwt., but there was a fair business transacted. 1,200 bags Mauritius, in auction, sold at rather lower rates; good to fine yellow 50s. to 52s., middling 45s. to 46s., good to fine brown 39s. to 42s. per cwt.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO PARENTS.—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—A Congregational Minister, residing in a high and healthy part of Islington, within half an hour's walk of University College, is willing to receive into his Family a few Young Gentlemen, with a view to the promotion of their domestic comfort, and the preservation and right development of their moral characters. Address, prepaid, C. M., Mr. Allpress', Draper, Islington.

WORLD'S CONVENTION.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is requested to a document presented to the recent Convention by the Rev. W. R. Baker, on behalf of the Members of the TEMPERANCE PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, showing that, during five years and a half, the mortality amongst the Teetotal members of that Institution has been only one-half of the lowest rate experienced by other offices, the total number of deaths being only 14 out of 1843 life policies, and the annual mortality being at the rate of only 3¼ per thousand, of policies actually standing. Members of Temperance Societies intending to assure their lives, are recommended to procure this important statistical document, which is now printed, and may be had, gratis, at the Office, 39, Moorgate-street. And all Societies are invited to procure it for distribution.

A GREAT LUXURY in HOT WEATHER.—GEORGE ARNOLD (late Perrin) 57, Cheapside, two doors east of Bow Church, confidently recommends his unusually Light HATS to those gentlemen who can appreciate such a luxury, which G. Arnold offers at the low prices of 12s. for cash, and warrants they shall not exceed in weight 3½ ozs.; also his Hats, remarkable for their shortness of Nap, which have given general satisfaction, at the low charge of 17s. 6d.

Paris Hats, 8s. 6d. and upwards; Gossamer, 4s. 9d. and 6s. 3d.; extra Light Paris Hats, weight 3½ ozs.! 12s. each; especially recommended to those gentlemen who suffer from headache.

N.B.—Livery Hats, 8s. 6d.; with Gold Bands included, 13s. 6d.

GEORGE AND JOHN DEANE'S WAREHOUSES, SHOW-ROOMS, and MANUFACTORIES,

Opening to the Monument,

46, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON-BRIDGE.

CANDLE LAMPS FOR THE ENSUING SEASON.

GEORGE and JOHN DEANE respectfully invite their friends to favour them immediately with a call at their Lamp Show-rooms. They have just received a most splendid stock of Candle Lamps, the very first that have issued from the artist's hands. They comprise a costly variety, some with porcelain pedestals, adorned with delicate and elaborate painting, mounted on rich ormolu bases; others of tastefully cut glass, or papier mâché, gorgeously emblazoned. These, with a most varied stock of cheaper and less ornamented Lamps, are all of the latest designs, and at the lowest possible prices.

THE PATENT GEM SPIRIT LAMP.

GEORGE and JOHN DEANE earnestly invite attention to this beautiful application of scientific principle in the production of a pure and dazzling light. By a simple arrangement of three distinct air currents in combination with a particular position of the cone and button, a change is produced in the flame, the burning spirit is converted into gas, and the flame increased in size and brilliancy. The combustion being thus made perfect, the emission of smell and smuts is rendered impossible, and every objection to a spirit lamp removed.

DEANE'S MEDIUM-SIZE GEM SPIRIT LAMP,

for Parlours, Libraries, &c.—This Lamp is intended for small apartments, in which the extreme brilliancy of the larger Gem Spirit Lamp was found to be inconvenient. The smaller burner of the Medium Lamp economizes the spirit, while it yields a light having all the required intensity.

Their carts are delivering the genuine Patent Camphine, at the reduced prices, in all parts of town daily.

Deane's Lamps lent on hire at exceedingly moderate charges.

Specimen Lamps are constantly burning in G. and J. Deane's Show-rooms, where every explanation is freely given. Lamp repairs are most expeditiously and cheaply effected.

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HALSE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS.—Mr. Halse is now ready to supply patients with his efficient Portable Apparatus. It is constructed on so simple a plan, that the most unscientific can manage it; and what renders it far superior to all other Galvanic Apparatuses is, that it will remain in action for several weeks, without the least trouble. It is constructed on precisely the same principle as the one he uses at Pelham-crescent; and, as he galvanises between forty and fifty patients every day, it may well be supposed that he has brought the Galvanic Apparatus to great perfection. Price Ten Guineas, the cash to accompany the order. Medical advice will be given how to apply it.

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GALVANISM.—Extract from the *Satirist.*—"Medicus.—We would recommend Mr. Halse, of Pelham-crescent, Brompton. His practice as a medical galvanist is very extensive, particularly amongst the aristocracy. We have ourselves tested his galvanic skill, and the result has convinced us that galvanism is of astonishing efficacy in cases of indigestion. The sensation, far from being unpleasant, is really pleasurable. We, of course, confine our observations to Mr. Halse's method of applying galvanism; he stands alone as a medical galvanist."—[Notice to correspondents.]

GALVANISM.—Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. Halse, at 5, Pelham-crescent, Brompton, London, for his Pamphlet on Medical Galvanism, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures of cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, tic-douloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, head-aches, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensation; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patient to do without medicine.—Terms, One Guinea per week.

GALVANISM.—"The application of galvanism as a medical agent appears to be all the rage in the metropolis. Its professors have played the very deuce with the cold-water doctors, for the galvanists pretend to accomplish fully as much as the hydropathists, and as the cold-water treatment is without doubt a very disagreeable one, whilst the galvanic treatment has nothing disagreeable about it, patients now naturally resort to the latter. Mr. W. H. Halse, of Brompton, may be considered the leader in this new branch of medical science. If galvanism be as powerful an agent as it is pretended to be, the thanks of the invalid public are due to Mr. Halse, and to him alone, for it; for, without his extraordinary improvements in the galvanic apparatus, the application of galvanism would be worse than useless. That Mr. Halse ranks high as a medical galvanist is evident from the fact that the most eminent physicians of the metropolis invariably recommend their patients to him, when they think galvanism will be of service."—*Morning Chronicle.*

GALVANISM.—"Our readers may have noticed several extracts we have given from Mr. Halse's Pamphlet on Medical Galvanism. We have reason to believe that every case stated in that pamphlet is perfectly true, wonderful as they certainly are; for, a short time since, we called on Mr. Halse, and were introduced by him to a gentleman who was undergoing the operation. The patient informed us that it was not at all an unpleasant sensation; indeed, we felt it ourselves, and there was not the least unpleasantness about it. This gentleman's case was paralysis, and he declared to us, that before he came to Mr. Halse, one leg had withered away to a mere skeleton, 'but now,' said he, 'you perceive it is both stout and healthy.' Such, indeed, was the case."—*Shipping and Mercantile Gazette.*

GALVANISM.—"The science of galvanism appears to be now brought to great perfection, for we are given to understand that it can be administered to mere infants, without producing the least inconvenience to them. Mr. Halse, of Pelham-crescent, Brompton, is the gentleman to whom the public are indebted for this improvement in the Galvanic Apparatus; in short, Mr. Halse may be considered the medical galvanist of the metropolis. Like most other men of talent, however, he has opponents and imitators; but what reasonable person, who feels desirous of trying the remedial powers of Galvanism, would think of resorting to any imitator, when Mr. Halse can himself be applied to."—*Weekly Chronicle.*

GALVANISM.—"We hold it a positive duty to call attention to the extraordinary cures lately effected by Mr. Halse, of Pelham-crescent, Brompton, London, by the means of Galvanism. A detail of these may be seen in a clever pamphlet on the subject, lately published by the practitioner himself; but we are enabled to corroborate the most essential part of these statements by the fact of having ourselves undergone the operations, the process of which is no way disagreeable, while the effect is equally astonishing and complete. In asthma, more especially, the powers of galvanism, properly applied, are wonderful."—*Court Journal.*

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(Signed) "J. HARRISON,
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NEW EVENING LONDON PAPER.

FROM THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER,

THE EXPRESS.

THE TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of the DAILY NEWS has led to numerous inquiries, whether it might not be practicable to publish an EVENING EDITION, containing Reports of Prices and Proceedings in the different Markets on the day of publication. The Proprietors of the DAILY NEWS have resolved to comply with the wish of the public; but, to prevent confusion, the paper will appear under a different name—that of THE EXPRESS. The EXPRESS will contain, in addition to the news in the Morning Paper, a SUMMARY of the HOME and FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE which may arrive on the day of publication. The EXPRESS will have the advantage of Foreign Expresses, Correspondence, and other costly characteristics of a Morning Journal. But the full and carefully prepared REPORTS of the MONEY, RAILWAY, PRODUCE, CORN, CATTLE, and other MARKETS, will be the marking feature.

The Proprietors believe that every respectable News-agent will transmit the new Journal, on receiving a Post-office order, at the rate of 19s. 6d. per quarter; but should any difficulty arise, all persons desirous of being supplied with THE EXPRESS are requested to remit a Post-office order for that amount, payable to Mr. HENRY WALLBRIDGE, 90, Fleet-street, London, who will transfer it to a respectable London Agent.

THE EXPRESS will be published every Afternoon, at Four o'Clock, with the latest details of the Markets of the day.

Daily News Office, Whitefriars, September, 1846.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London.—FACULTY of ARTS and LAWS.—Session 1846-47.—The SESSION will COMMENCE on Wednesday, October 14th, when Professor TOM TAYLOR, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, will deliver an INTRODUCTORY LECTURE, at Two o'Clock precisely.

CLASSES.

LATIN—Professor Newman.
GREEK—Professor Malden, A.M.
HEBREW—Teacher, the Rev. D. W. Marks.
ORIENTAL LANGUAGES—Professor Falconer, A.M.
ENGLISH LANGUAGE and LITERATURE—Professor Tom Taylor, A.M.
FRENCH LANGUAGE and LITERATURE—Professor Merlet.
ITALIAN LANGUAGE and LITERATURE—Professor Pepoli.
GERMAN LANGUAGE—Teacher, Mr. WITTICH.
COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR—Professor Key, A.M.
MATHEMATICS—Professor De Morgan.
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY and ASTRONOMY—Professor Potter, A.M.
CHEMISTRY—Professor Graham.
PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY—Professor Fownes.
CIVIL ENGINEERING—Professor Harman Lewis, A.M.
ARCHITECTURE—Professor Donaldson, M.I.B.A.
GEOLOGY—Lecturer, Mr. Joyce, F.G.S.
DRAWING—Teacher, Mr. Moore.
BOTANY—Professor Lindley, Ph.D.
ZOOLOGY (Recent and Fossil)—Professor Grant, M.D.
PHILOSOPHY of MIND and LOGIC—Professor the Rev. J. Hoppus, Ph.D.
ANCIENT and MODERN HISTORY—Professor Creasy, A.M.
LAW—Professor Marshman, A.M.
JURISPRUDENCE—Professor HARGRAVE, B.L.
SCHOOLMASTERS' CLASSES—Professors Newman, Malden, De Morgan, and Potter.

RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS.—Several of the Professors, and some of the Masters of the Junior School, receive students to reside with them; and in the office of the College there is kept a Register of parties unconnected with the College who receive boarders into their families. The Register will afford information as to terms and other particulars.

Flaherty Scholarships of £45 per annum will be awarded in the session 1846-47, to the best proficients, as follows:—A Scholarship, tenable for four years, in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; an Extraordinary Scholarship, tenable for three years, in Classics. A Scholarship will be awarded in January, 1848, for Classics; and in January, 1849, for Mathematics.

Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained at the office of the College.

HENRY MALDEN, A.M., Dean of the Faculty.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

August, 1846.

The Session of the Faculty of Medicine commences on the 1st of October. The Junior School opens on the 22nd of September.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London.—JUNIOR SCHOOL.—Under the Government of the Council of the College.

Head Master—THOMAS HEWITT KEY, A.M.

The SCHOOL will OPEN on Tuesday, the 22nd of September. The session is divided into three terms—viz., from 22nd September to Christmas, from Christmas to Easter, and from Easter to the 4th August.

The yearly payment for each pupil is £15, of which £5 are paid in advance in each term. The hours of attendance are from a quarter past nine to three-quarters past three. The afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday are devoted exclusively to drawing.

The subjects taught are reading, writing, the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German languages, ancient and English history, geography, both physical and political, arithmetic and book-keeping, the elements of mathematics and of natural philosophy, and drawing.

Any pupil may omit Greek, or Greek and Latin, and devote his whole attention to the other branches of education.

There is a general examination of the pupils at the end of the session, and the prizes are then given.

The discipline of the school is maintained without corporal punishment.

A monthly report of the conduct of each pupil is sent to his parent or guardian.

Several of the masters receive boarders.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the College.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

The College Lectures in the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine commence on the 1st October; those on the Faculty of Arts on the 24th October.—August, 1846.

CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, LEWISHAM, for the Gratuitous Board and Education of the Sons of Congregational Ministers.

A large number of Candidates are now on the list for the Election in October. But few, if any, can be then admitted, unless additional pecuniary aid be afforded. The Committee beg, therefore, to call the attention of Ministers and Deacons to the fact, that a contribution of Ten Guineas (instead of Twenty, as formerly), made by Collection or otherwise, will constitute the Pastor a Life Governor, with the privilege of voting at each Half-yearly Election. Many Congregations throughout the kingdom can thus afford help to Ministers of the denomination who are struggling with great difficulties, and interest their own pastors more deeply in the future prosperity of the School. The Committee entreat, therefore, a general and early response to this appeal.

GEORGE ROSE, Secretary.

Paradise-row, Rotherhithe.

N.B. A list of Special Contributions will shortly be published.

EDUCATION.—At the MANSION-HOUSE ACADEMY, Ormskirk, Lancashire, YOUNG GENTLEMEN are liberally boarded, furnished with single beds, treated with parental solicitude and kindness, habituated to the daily study of the Holy Scriptures, and carefully instructed in English, Commerce, Mathematics, and Classics, at Thirty Guineas per annum. Drawing, French, and German, by eminent masters, on the usual terms. Full information, with References and Testimonials, may be obtained from the Principal, the Rev. T. S. Harper, at the Academy.

COUNTY REGISTRATION.—VOTERS OBJECTED TO by the Protectionist party in the Counties of Middlesex, East Sussex, Hertford, West Kent, South Hants, and South Essex, will receive GRATUITOUS AID by applying at the late Anti-Corn-law League Registration Offices, East Temple-chambers, 2, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street. As great expenses are necessarily incurred, it is hoped that all Liberals, who are able to do so, will aid in the defence of those counties by a subscription to the funds.—Subscriptions received at the Offices, and at the bankers, Messrs. Drewett and Fowler, Princes-street, Bank.

W. H. JAMES.

ANTI-SLAVERY LEAGUE.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at EXETER Hall, on MONDAY, the 14th inst., to review the Proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance in relation to American Slavery and Slaveholders. The Meeting will be addressed by W. L. Garrison, Esq., George Thompson, Esq., and Frederick Douglass, a fugitive from Maryland.

The Chair to be taken at Six o'Clock precisely.

A Collection will be made to defray the expenses of the meeting.

1, Guildhall Chambers. R. SMITH, Secretary.

ECCLESIASTICAL OPPRESSION.

THE Sum of nearly ONE HUNDRED POUNDS has yet to be raised towards defraying the entire legal expenses in the action CORNWALL and PAYNE v. WOODS.

The Committee place before the friends of religious freedom the following copy of a letter which Mr. John Woods has received through his proctor, and confidently appeal for further aid on behalf of this victim of Ecclesiastical Courts:—

"Doctors' Commons, 27th August, 1846.

"Cornwall and Payne *against* Woods.

"DEAR SIRS,—We beg to give you notice, that unless our taxed costs are paid on or before Monday next, the 31st instant, we shall proceed to engross our bill, in order to its being ponceted, and the usual monition decreed and issued against Mr. Woods. We therefore trust that you will, by payment of the costs, preclude the necessity of our incurring these additional expenses.

"Yours truly,

(Signed) "W. and H. C. ROTHERY.

"Messrs. Clarkson and Son."

Amount already advertised	133	1	4
Mrs. D. Alney, London	1	0	0
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